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THE GOLD RING.

Complete Exposure of the Great Plot.

How and by Whom it was Worked Up.

CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE

The Persistent Efforts to Entrap the President.

How Circumstantial Evidence was Manufactured.

THE PART PLAYED BY TAMMANY.

Defeat of the Ring at Every Point.

With all the cunning and adroit manipulation of circumstantial evidences with which the King spirits of the Gold Ring have undertaken to relieve themselves of universal public odium, how singularly and completely they have failed may be comprehended by the exposition of the plot which follows. Not that Generals GRANT and BUTTERFIELD need a defence personally to wholly clear themselves of each and all the base allegations of complicity with the Gold Pool managers, but because the Democracy, through Tammany instigation, is employing these allegations for purposes of making political capital do we take the time and space to exhibit the Ring in its true standing. There can be no higher or more emphatic denunciation of the blackness and criminality of that gold conspiracy than the agonized efforts of the Gold Ring managers to create the impression through a sensational Press, that the Chief Magistrate of the nation was involved in a conspiracy against the nation's credit, thus hoping to relieve themselves of the whole weight of the anathemas and even more palpable punishments which an indignant community intended to inflict upon them. Since the Democracy has wielded this creation of circumstantial evidence against the Republicans in Ohio and Pennsylvania, since the worthless trash composed of FISK, Jr.'s notorious letter and the affidavits of his satelites was distributed broadcast throughout those two States just previous to the elections, and since the Democracy claims that the impression of governmental complicity in the operations of the Gold Ring gave them the votes of thousands of wavering, weak-kneed Republicans, it becomes a duty to expose the whole plot, and with the exposure to spare no one his just share in the conspiracy.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

From the moment that General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD assumed the responsibility of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the wary and wily President of Erie was on the alert, endeavoring to concoct some scheme by which the casual ties of old acquaintance and family association could be made profitable to money-grasping interests. In this effort to entangle the Assistant Treasurer both direct and indirect influences were brought to bear, and should it transpire before this affair is ended that friends of a quarter of a century promised this favor or that favor through themselves to a plotting party, it will be no more than we have suspicioned and that many others have surmised. The direct effort to obtain Treasury secrets and profit by them was made by the President of the Erie Railway in person. That was all legitimate enough in stock brokers' parlance, provided he did not secure such information, and had no hold upon the Treasurer by which he could turn knowledge thus obtained to the benefit of himself and clique. That he obtained no such information is sufficiently proven by the superlative failure of all the cherished plans of the shrewd conspirators. Things drifted through the months of August in an unsatisfactory manner. Millions of money belonging to the Erie Railway stockholders had been sunken in various ill-fated speculations, and no gap appeared into which still other millions of that Company's fund might be dropped and realize a profit large enough to relieve its management from a variety of serious embarrassments, which, while pending over them, they were powerless to grasp the Susquehanna undertaking, and many other jobs of like responsibility. The millions they had used in private speculations embarrass them as none outside that narrowed Erie circle surmise. With incentives like these men less sagacious, shrewd and skillful than GOULD and FISK, Jr., would have grasped at infinitely less assurances than did they in taking the *quasi* promises of irresponsible parties.

THE BASE OF THE PLOT.

After forty days of soundings in a sea of uncertainty, these men of Erie struck a shoal which they named, "Patriotism, Republican Party Supremacy and benefit to the farmers and producers of the country." It was nothing that had to be created by them. All their attempts to invent a base to act upon had signally failed. Seemingly fortunate for them, they discovered that the proposed financial policy of the Administration if wholly and thoroughly adopted, fostered and carried forward, would give them every advantage necessary to further their schemes, by which they reasonably hoped to realize a quarter of a hundred millions of dollars. Had they fully succeeded in their wishes, they would have accumulated every dollar thus calculated upon. That they did not wholly succeed is accounted for by the fact that they miscalculated, and that their intentions became known to Government many days before the panic of Sept. 24. Also that their profits are short of calculation full fifty per cent.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

General GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL determined to buy bonds, and thus prevent any clique or combination from locking up enough currency to create a scarcity in the market, and in that manner advance loaning rates to onerous prices. Commerce throughout the country had been highly injured in that way several times during the last few months previous to the panic. But, if a steady stream of currency was poured into the market as fast as Government collected it, no possible chance of locking up currency could occur. Government meant none should take place. It decided to make none but regular sales of gold. The plan of sales adopted, it was then thought that any deviation from it would be looked upon as interference in Wall-street affairs. The plan to purchase bonds with currency defeated the machinations of one of the most powerful money cliques in the world. Not to have defeated them was to leave them to concoct their periodical locking-up processes, the injurious effects of which were felt throughout the country each time it was accomplished. Selling gold regularly prevented such a lock up in the United States Treasury as would make gold scarce in the market, and what remained an amount so small that the gold clique could carry enough of it to control the market and raise gold to very high rates.

While the design of the financial plan of the Government was wise and patriotic in itself, that which was fair in it both ways, for people and Government, was grasped by GOULD, FISK & Co. as their base of operations. That this was the policy of the Government, and made known throughout the country, is too well understood by all who have read the TIMES. This established permanently, as Messrs. GOULD, FISK & Co. desired and supposed, they *held consultation with very many Wall-street speculators with a view to ascertain if they could induce a sufficient number of them to join them in purchasing all the gold in the country out of the vaults of the Treasury, all the paper representing gold on presentation, and enough on margins to hold the market entirely and supremely, and thereby raise specie to any price desired.* They talked of 200, and when the mark was reached to sell all they could carry to that point. But few brokers joined in the plan—for plot it had not yet become. Speculators by the hundreds would have grasped at it with eager avidity and entered the contemplated pool with all their fortunes, had they had satisfactory assurances from Government itself, or responsible officials of influence near the Administration, that the Gold Ring representations would be carried out. Messrs. GOULD and FISK, Jr., still the sole managers, abstained from the work of drawing others in with them for the time being, in order to secure a compromise from the Government that no deviation, under any circumstances, would be made from the declared financial system. JAY GOULD requested that a relative of the President's family should call upon him and learn more definitely, if possible, whether any deviation from the proposed plan would be made during the Fall, and to present such arguments against a deviation as would convince the President that serious and fatal injury would result to his party and the whole country if he allowed any change of programme.

FISK, JR., SEES GENERAL GRANT.

Not satisfied with sending a relative of the President to Newport to see him, on the morning of Aug. 20 Mr. GOULD gave JAMES FISK, Jr., a letter of introduction to General GRANT, and in the same letter expatiated upon the injury to all railroad interests in the country, and how every farmer and planter must necessarily suffer with the railroad interests unless gold was held from the market by the Government and the price of it advanced. That letter which Mr. FISK handed General GRANT on the Sound boat informed the President that the Black Sea wheat-growing regions would be drawn upon by all Europe for supplies of grain this Fall unless gold rose to such a rate as to induce its shipment from European markets to this country in exchange; also, if gold was not withheld, all the farmers and laborers in the country could not dispose of their grain; also, that with the depression of gold orders for 500 carloads of grain already loaded between St. Louis and New-York were countermanded by English houses. Not one word did Mr. FISK pass with General GRANT on gold matters or finances disconnected with the railway interests of the country. Mr. FISK, Jr., represented that the Republican Party would be charged with the losses sustained by the dissatisfied farmers and tens of thousands of railroad employes of the country. Although Mr. FISK represented that all those interests of the country depended upon the *President's pledging a continuance of his announced policy of finance. General Grant politely told him that it would not be fair even* under such inducements to tell any one what the Government would do. The visit was unsatisfactory, of course, and there was no pledge that Secretary BOUTWELL would not throw more gold upon the market than advertised, and thus defeat the Ring. FISK, Jr., followed General GRANT to Saratoga.

A VISIT THAT DID NOT OCCUR.

It will be remembered how FISK, Jr., failed to capture General GRANT once last Summer while on his return from Washington, from a Cabinet meeting, for Newport, and how the President took passage by the boats of a rival line. It had been arranged that FISK, GOULD and half a dozen railway managers of note should go down the Sound with General GRANT until they met the up boat from Fall River, and change boats at the meeting place. The Captain of the up boat came slowly along when the down boat approached him, and wondered that no signal to lay to was given. It was the design of the railway managers to lay before General GRANT a most emphatic plea for railway interests and a continuance of the Government's financial policy. The Ring sent several supposed confidential friends of General GRANT to confer with him on the subject, who *always represented the railroad and farmers' interests* instead of the true interests of the Ring. One of these messengers returned with word that the Ring could go ahead, that there would be no irregular sales of gold, and no Government interference in the plans of Wall-street speculators. He told the story as he knew would satisfy those who employed him, but never had an interview with the President, either at Saratoga or elsewhere.

TAMMANY AGENCY.

Tammany after a while came to the rescue of the Ring, but its efforts proved singularly abortive. A leading spirit of Tammany being deeply interested in the Ring's profits and losses as well as Erie affairs in general was consulted by FISK, GOULD & Co. They then had a *series* of resolutions drawn up for the Syracuse Convention, which were intended to touch the President to the quick, and create, if possible, a breach between himself and Secretary BOUTWELL. These resolutions, they say, were drawn by Mr. CORBIN, and taken to Syracuse by PETER B. SWEENY. It is also said that WILLIAM M. TWEED prevented until now the hand that Tammany proposed to take in the gamblers' deal. When the *exposé* became necessary, it was Tammany which selected the newspaper through which the world, and Republicans of Pennsylvania and Ohio especially, should be told that GRANT and the Administration were plotting against the credit of the country; that they were in league with a gold clique of unprincipled conspirators; and it was Tammany that sent a million of these electioneering documents to the various Democratic Committees of Pennsylvania and Ohio. But a few days more will unravel the additional mysterious hand that Tammany held. Its regret that the slanderous documents did not reach these States sooner have demonstrated who pushed Messrs. FISK, Jr., and GOULD to such extremes as they undertook.

A NEW AGENCY.

The plot to involve General GRANT in the proposed combination was thus far unsuccessful, except that a continuance of the policy of regular sales of gold and purchase of bonds was not interfered with. Then JAY GOULD sent a communication to General PORTER with the object of securing his influence by holding out glittering golden baubles. How far that was secured may be known by the following exchange of correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: We have purchased half a million gold on your account. * * * * * *

JAY GOULD.

And the answer:

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 19.

GENTLEMEN: I have not authorized any purchase of gold, and request that none be made on my account. I am unable to enter into any speculation whatever.

Yours, respectfully, H. PORTER.

LETTER TO SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

On the 30th of August, Mr. GOULD, being anxious to determine whether Secretary BOUTWELL was disposed to interfere with the financial plan adopted by the Administration, addressed a Black Sea and grain argument letter to him. He was not then in Washington, as Mr. GOULD supposed. The reply of the Secretary is the following:

GROTON, Mass., Sept. 2, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 30th ult. was forwarded from Washington to this place, but my absence prevented an earlier reply.

I am very glad to receive your suggestions, and I hope to hear from you often; but there is but little that I can say in reply. My aim is to improve the credit of the country, collect the revenues, place the loan at a lower rate of interest, and all without impeding the prosperity of the country.

Very truly,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

This was satisfactory enough as far as it went, but it made no compromise for a continuance of the plan which had become so apparently permanent and regular, and which was all the Gold Ring could ask of the Administration. Determined if possible to effect their desire to obtain some kind of official promise, Mr. GOULD, who had long before exhibited to Mr. CORBIN the disastrous result a change would have in all railroad interests of the country, called on the President's brother-in-law and presented the situation in such a view as induced that old gentleman to commend a letter to President GRANT written by Mr. GOULD, and, that it might not fail in being delivered, gave Mr. CHAPIN, one of the Erie Railway employes, a note of introduction to General PORTER, in which he says: "He (CHAPIN) carries a letter to the President, (the contents of which are not known to me,) which he wishes to deliver in person." All that Mr. GOULD wrote in that letter Mr. CORBIN did not know. It was left at his house by the Erie President. What representation of the railroad situation was made to Mr. CORBIN the latter embodied in this note to General GRANT, commending Mr. GOULD's representation, and asking that it be duly and carefully considered. Respecting this letter, while the above sufficiently discloses its contents, the manner of its delivery, expressed in the following affidavit, requires some comment:

> *State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss:* On Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, I met Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk at their office, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, New-York City, and was instructed by them to call on Mr. Abel R. Corbin, brother-in-law of the President of the United States, at 7 A. M. of the following morning, at his residence No. 37 West Twenty-seventh-street, where I should obtain letters from said Corbin to President Grant at Washington, Penn., and take such letters and proceed by first train to said Washington. If the President was not there upon my arrival, to travel until I overtook him, and deliver to him said letters in my possession, received from Mr. Corbin.
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> On Friday morning, Sept. 17, I called at Mr. Abel R. Corbin's house at quarter before seven A. M.; his servant appeared and brought two letters from Mr. Corbin, which he handed me, and while I was conversing with the servant, Mr. Corbin appeared at the head of the stairs, and I told him (Corbin) I had seen by the morning papers that the President was in Pittsburg, Penn., the day before, and if he thought I should find him at Washington; he replied, "You will find him in Washington;" I told him I supposed I had better deliver the letters to the President in person; he said he wished me to do so; I asked him whether, if the President should be engaged, I should send a card to him, telling him I was a special messenger from Mr. Corbin, his brother-in-law; he approved of my suggestion, and told me to do so; I then took the 8:40 train *via* Pennsylvania Central Railroad for Pittsburg, Penn., arriving at about half past one A. M. Saturday; I took carriage for Washington, Penn., arriving between nine and ten o'clock; I found the President stopping at the house of Mr. Smith, about half a mile out of town; I first inquired for General Porter, to whom I also had a letter from Mr. Abel R. Corbin; General Porter shortly afterward appeared, and I presented him his letter, and told him I had one for President Grant, which I wished to deliver to him in person; the President soon came up, and I handed him his letter, telling him I had been requested to do so in person; he took and opened it in my presence, read it, returned into the house, and soon afterward appeared again with a letter in his hand; I shortly afterward rode back into the village of Washington, from whence I telegraphed Mr. Jay Gould, President Erie Railway Company: "Letter delivered all right;" I then returned to New-York. WM. O. CHAPIN.
>
> Sworn to on the 5th day of October, 1869, before me. MORTIMER SMITH, Notary Public, New-York.

The above infers, in the first place, that all that CHAPIN carried to General GRANT was a letter from Mr. CORBIN, containing inducements for the President to conform with wishes of the Ring, while the letter of estimated importance which he was selected to carry was from Mr. JAY GOULD to General GRANT, inclosed with a brief note from Mr. CORBIN. The letter to General PORTER merely introduced CHAPIN to him, that the latter might see that the former reached General GRANT, so as to deliver his letter to him in person.

MR. CHAPIN'S TELEGRAM.

The next point of interest is the telegram sent from Washington, Penn., after the delivery of the letter sent General GRANT. In Mr. CHAPIN's affidavit he swears that the telegram read, "Letter delivered all right," meaning the letter was placed in General GRANT's hands as he was instructed. The day following the date Mr. CHAPIN made his affidavit, Mr. GOULD gave a newspaper man the following alleged copy of the telegram:

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 18.

Jay Gould, Erie Railroad Office, New-York: Delivered letter. All right.

W. O. CHAPIN.

In the above it will be seen that it is intended to convey the impression that the letter was delivered, its contents read, and that all was agreed upon by General GRANT, as Mr. JAY GOULD desired, inferring, in so many words, "General GRANT is with us, go ahead." This meaning created the most pointed impression, corroborating the President's alleged conspiracy with the Ring. How ridiculous it now appears, must attract the attention of all. The lowest cunning of man could not have perverted four words of the English language more basely.

THE SITUATION THEN.

We have thus brought the plot up to the 18th of September. Failing to obtain a positive assurance from the Government that the same plan followed through July and August would be continued until the crops were moved East, they consequently failed to obtain the assistance from other heavy capitalists whom they opened their plans to, representing that the Administration was in the scheme; that Mr. CORBIN was in it; and that the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was in it. Those whom JAY GOULD approached on the subject with offers to let them in the Ring, called one after the other upon General BUTTERFIELD to learn whether he was in the pool or not. All their approaches on that subject were so answered that each in turn rejected the Gold Ring's offer to allow them a share in the pool. Not one of them (and we can mention all who were thus approached) took stock in the Ring.

GOING ALONE.

It was decided by the leaders of the clique thus far to create a panic in stocks, if possible, and go it alone on the gold question. They pulled the wool over the bearing operators, and kept stocks from the bulls in such a manner as to make the stock market the all-absorbing interest of the day. This accomplished, a few brokers were taken into the confidence of the ringleaders of the gold plot. This confidence extended no further than that they were to purchase gold as the clique ordered, and must not let it be known on the street what for or for whom they were purchasing. What was done by SPEYERS, HEATH & Co. and BELDEN & Co. during the days 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September is too well known to be repeated now, as our object is to expose new points of the plot, and how each and all were frustrated. Nor do we wish to publish at present the names of those who composed the smaller fry of the Gold Pool, nor of those who were used by them to influence the Administration in a manner that their plans might not be frustrated. The Courts will expose all that full soon enough. We have only to do with the leaders who have tried to implicate General GRANT. What we have to do is to clear each and every member of the Administration from either being implicated with GOULD, FISK, Jr., BELDEN, HEATH & Co., and to show how the latter endeavored to create circumstantial evidence against the former, so that in case the operations of the Ring became known, the clique itself would not have to bear all the censure of the public. This plan was not a precaution in case of failure but in case of the successful fruition of their plan to make $25,000,000, and when the scheme of how it was done became known, to point to the President and others and say, "there lies the responsibility." But as it failed, and the lives, perhaps, and fortunes surely of the ringleaders were endangered, the Ring turned what circumstantial evidence they had into relieving themselves of the crime of conspiracy as far as they could by inferring it belonged to the Government.

THE STOCK PANIC

was well advanced by the 21st of September. On the following day, one during which SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. were buying gold largely, Mr. GOULD sounds Secretary BOUTWELL with the following dispatch:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

There is a panic in Wall-street, engineered by a bear combination. They have withdrawn currency to such an extent that it is impossible to do business. The Erie Company require $800,000 in currency to disburse to the employes between New-York and Cincinnati each month, much of it in Ohio, where an exciting political contest is going on, and where we have about 10,000 employes, and the trouble is charged to the Administration. Unless some instant relief can be furnished by the Government trade and business will be at a dead-lock. Representing as I do a corporation of this magnitude, and of the disbursements required until the heavy crops are moved, cannot you consistently increase your line of currency by giving the banks some of the reserves which you have on hand? You will consider the exigencies of my corporation my excuse for troubling you with this dispatch. JAY GOULD, President.

On the margin of the dispatch was the following: "Sent Wednesday, Sept. 22—1:30, and repeated back the same afternoon."

WHY IT PARTIALLY FAILED.

The plot of the conspirators, as far as purchasing gold on Governmental plans not to interfere in Wall-street were concerned, was made known to Secretary BOUTWELL during his visit to this City, at the time when it was alleged he dined with prominent editors. The dinner over which the Gold Ring combination was discussed was partaken of by Secretary BOUTWELL and General BUTTERFIELD only, and was spread at the St. Nicholas. General BUTTERFIELD laid his views of the combination before the Secretary, and the latter informed General GRANT of the financial situation immediately on his return to the capital.

THE POOL

had decided to limit their operations to carrying $110,000,000 gold, of which amount they had purchased $92,000,000 at 3 P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 23. Up to that hour Government made no attempt to interfere with the Gold Ring, because it had decided previously not to interfere in any Wall-street speculation. Believing, after they had so coolly run gold to 142, that by Saturday noon they could run it to 200 and then unload, they entered the field on Friday, the 24th ult., expecting to complete their pool of $110,000,000 by purchasing $18,000,000 more than they carried at the close of the Gold Room the previous day. The farce played by SPEYERS, by FISK, by BELDEN, by HEATH & Co. was shallow enough as it now appears. In case of failure, SPEYERS was to go stark mad. FISK Jr. and other members of the clique to repudiate all purchases made by a crazy man, &c.

THE PANIC DAY.

All the secrets of that eventful Friday may not now be safely disclosed, but one which has thus far remained a secret of the ring can be fully ventilated. At 11:30 A. M. gold was at 162—its highest point. Between that time and the reception of the dispatch by General BUTTERFIELD the Gold Ring unloaded $63,000,000 gold at figures varying from 137 to 157. On that amount were their great profits, or one-half the sum they calculated upon. On the remainder of their $110,000,000 what was not repudiated was compromised at 135, or remains in an unsettled state.

A CONSPIRACY WITHIN A CONSPIRACY.

The question arises why did the Gold Ring unload such a vast amount from the time it was at its highest point till the moment that General BUTTERFIELD made the official announcement that Government had ordered a sale of $4,000,000 on the following day? They must have had information of Secretary BOUTWELL's order previous to its reception at the Treasury building, for their design was to carry gold to 200 by Saturday noon, and unload during that afternoon, and to close it at 3 P. M. of Friday at 175, or near that figure. As it was, they had full twenty-five minutes' margin to operate in to their advantage and profit from the time that *they* knew the order was made until the moment in which General BUTTERFIELD opened the Secretary's dispatch in the northwest room of the Treasury. The Ring had two agencies or plans for obtaining the information, both of which were employed, yet one was fifteen minutes in advance of the other. The first was by tapping the wires of the Franklin line, outside the City, holding the dispatch taken off by a miniature apparatus, same as used during the war, and getting the message into the hands of the Ring before sending it on to its destination at the City office. The other method was placing an accomplished and expert operator near the machine in the Franklin office, and as the message was communicated to the paper, taking it down by sound, and when complete handed it to a *confrère* outside, who ran with it to FISK's chair in HEATH & Co.'s office. The latter method was only precautionary, in case the first by any means proved a failure. It is now safe to say that every line between here and Washington was likewise tapped that day. *It being generally known that in all instances when things are important and to be expedited, the Government employs* the Franklin line, because the shortest and most closely connected, that was placed under the closest surveillance.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

In the same northwest room of the Treasury building, General BUTTERFIELD's office, were gathered a score or more of bankers and brokers, watching with the keenness of vulture eyes every movement made in that room. It was an eventful hour. Capitalists dropped in one by one as gold touched 150, then 155, and sprung to 160. The Wall-street fly doors of the building swung back and forth with quick springs. Street operators and bankers' brokers came and went, getting a wink, "yes," or a nod, "no," from those who had clustered around the Assistant Treasurer's table. At his right shoulder, standing full six feet in stockings, was a nobby *habitué* of the Grand Opera House. His errand there, close by the Assistant Treasurer, was to read every letter, note, pen or pencil mark that came into General BUTTERFIELD's hands, and in case any dispatch to sell did come from Washington, to hurry to FISK, Jr., and tell him its contents. When the fatal one came, *and before it was opened, a familiar gold crier of Wall-street entered the door before the crowd there assembled, and in a hoarse voice cried out, "gold, gentlemen, is down to one hundred and thirty-two."* The announcement which startled so many there assembled did not move the young man from the Grand Opera House. He had orders to watch dispatches, and right well he attended to his business. He did not care for the price of gold in Wall-street, but wanted to know what General BUTTERFIELD had in that envelope which he paused a moment to open when the announcement was made that gold was 132. As soon as the dispatch was opened he stretched his neck over the General's shoulder, saw the order to sell $4,000,000 gold, and then with a break like a racer he parted the crowd and out of the great building, across Wall-street he rushed, halting only when he reached the place in HEATH & Co.'s office where FISK, Jr., was to have been—had been—but from whence he had fled. Evidences corroborating the above have been placed in the proper hands. It shows how thoroughly all the plans of the Gold Ring were organized, and shows also *that there was no collusion with either Grant, Boutwell or Butterfield*, for, if General BUTTERFIELD had been in the Ring, no such precaution as the one adopted would have been necessary. If General GRANT had been in it no order would have been sent to sell gold, and in Secretary BOUTWELL the Ring had no confidence. Those who think that the Gold Ring lost money are respectfully asked to review the above description of passing events on the day of the panic. If the Ring lost money, they did not, as such shrewd men naturally would, approve of their information obtained in advance of an excited market.

BEFORE THE GREAT EXPOSURE.

FISK, Jr., fled the field of his defeat, and buried himself in that mysterious chamber of the Opera House until the night of the 28th. His head was then caught sight of for the first time by a newspaper man. GOULD was *non-est*-comeatable until the 27th, and BELDEN did not return from Boston until FISK, Jr., went there and interviewed him on Sunday, Oct. 3, when he returned by cars and FISK, Jr., by a Sound boat, both reaching here Monday morning. Men whose fortunes had gone from their grasp in the whirlpool of GOULD and FISK's creation, whose families had to go into the street in comparative penury, had threatened the lives of the Gold Pool gang. The street was no safe place for the vivacious FISK. The question with them was, could some counter current of public opinion be created through which GOULD, FISK, Jr., and the smaller fry of the Gold Ring might escape danger and the public odium so universally cast upon them. They consulted together until noon of the 29th of September, when they determined to do two things: use the circumstantial evidences of CORBIN's, GRANT's and General BUTTERFIELD's complicity in the Ring, and proclaim that they were losers to the tune of millions. The first would divide odium between the Administration and themselves, while the second—that they were losers—would secure them, they thought, the pity of the public.

HOW TO DO IT.

Naturally there arose the query how to get these rumors put into the streets. People would not take JIM FISK, Jr.'s word, and under the circumstances GOULD's would do little better. If they went into Wall-street and made such assertions they knew they would be received with derision. They then thought of the medium of the Press. They selected their paper, sent for one of its confidential men, made certain statements to him on which he relied, and thus caused the publication of an article of which the following are extracts:

> "Now, who really compose the Ring that made up this tremendous combination to put up gold and ruin thousands to gratify their insane lust for greed?
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> Who is directly responsible for the paralysis in trade, the fall in stocks, the general distrust exhibited in almost all mercantile transactions, and the clouds which have obscured the whole financial sky? If this crusade against the street, this unheard-of audacity in grappling with iron fingers the whole, aye, and five times more gold that lies in the governmental and bank coffers of the whole country were the work of any one man, the country might well tremble and say, Who and what is the power that in forty-eight hours can work such a tremendous revolution? The solution of the problem can only be given in one way.
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> The Government hold in their vaults say $70,000,000 coin, and the banks about $15,000,000, in all less than $100,000,000. What individual or clique of men who have the brains and the money to undertake such a gigantic movement would do so unless they had the most undoubted assurance from the Government that no gold should be thrown on to the street to defeat their plans, and thus incur losses of millions to themselves? How long has this scheme been in progress, and who were the originators? The ruined bankers of New-York demand to know it.
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> An indignant country demands it, and asks why the carriage of the cool-headed, sharp, keen President of the Erie Road has been seen morning and night in West Twenty-seventh-street, at the residence of the brother-in-law of the President. Perhaps the confidential agent of the shrewd Prince of Erie, who has, in the last two weeks, made so many midnight journeys to Washington, Penn., might explain something about the matter. The frequent interviews of the Admiral with General GRANT at New-York, Saratoga, Long Island Sound and elsewhere are very significant.
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> Whose influence was it that appointed the present Sub-Treasurer of New-York after another man's commission had been made out? and what kind of a bargain was made?
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> How much money has been sent to Washington that was not used in furnishing the White House in the last week or two?
>
> Who cashed the $100,000 check and the $25,000 check handed to a member of the President's family? Now what shall we say in the face of all this, and at whose door lies the blame of all this terrible evil?"

To the question about the confidential agent of the Prince of Erie, said to have made so many trips to Washington, Penn., we have his (CHAPIN's) own affidavit how, in the capacity of an errand boy, he went there *once*—to carry a letter from Mr. JAY GOULD to General GRANT. The fling at General BUTTERFIELD is without foundation. Do the scandalous operators who forwarded $60,000 worth of gew-gaws to Washington, and had them all thrown from the White House at midnight, wish us to publish all of that scandalous proceeding in answer to allegations that money was sent there? Regarding

THOSE TWO CHECKS

there is no secret. A $100,000 check was deposited in the Tenth National Bank in August, subject to Mr. CORBIN's order on the first of January, 1870, provided that at that time certain railroad schemes were successfully put through, which he was to have managed for the Erie Railway Company. The Erie managers took the check up themselves on the 27th of September. Respecting the $25,000 check let it be granted that it was drawn by JAY GOULD, on the Bank of the Commonwealth, payable to his own order and then indorsed by JAY GOULD and handed Mr. CORBIN as retention fees for forwarding the said railroad schemes. If the check was given to Mr. CORBIN's bank—Bank of America—and by them cashed, and the amount credited to Mr. CORBIN in account, it does not prove that the President's brother-in-law *operated in gold*. All the secret of his connection with JAY GOULD, and that gentleman's calling on him so often, was a mutual interest in certain railroad schemes. Among many other of the circumstantial evidences advanced to support the charge of the complicity of CORBIN, and by inference the President, in the Gold Pool, was his receiving the said sum of $25,000 from JAY GOULD. After the published charges against GRANT, BUTTERFIELD and CORBIN, GOULD, FISK & Co. made a strenuous effort to obtain the $25,000 check, but in vain. Finding, however, that it had not been presented to SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., in adjustment of accounts, Mr. FRED. A. LANE, attorney for the Erie Railway Company, called at the Bank of America, *and informed them for Mr. Gould that his indorsement on that check was a forgery, and that it would not be paid by Mr. Gould.* Notwithstanding this shrewd dodge of the Erie King, the Gold Clique have *not to-day a single paper, check, letter, receipt or document of any kind or class whatsoever* which contains either direct proof or a shadow of evidence against any one of the three whom they allege were in the Gold Pool with them.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S CHECK.

As a last resort the GOULD, FISK, Jr., & Co. faction, having abandoned the charges against GRANT, attacked General BUTTERFIELD. "We hold the documents over *him*," they said, and could unseat him at their leisure and pleasure. They have made threats that, holding a check for $10,000, which is indorsed by the Assistant Treasurer, and being money paid him on account of interest in the Gold Ring, they can prove his complicity. Will Mr. GOULD come forward and repudiate his own signature, which he gave in certain stock operations made early last July and before the Gold Corner and Ring was proposed? Will Mr. JAY GOULD blacken his own reputation by repudiating his signature, and showing his hand in, if not a disreputable, a very unfair railway bond operation? Will Mr. GOULD declare that the money borrowed and loaned in an open and fair way for private real estate purposes was paid for Gold Ring interests? We think most surely not.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD AND THE RING.

The contempt of silence which General BUTTERFIELD gives to all the charges made by the Gold Ring, answers them quite effectually enough as far as he is personally concerned. It may be that General BUTTERFIELD has friends who promised Messrs. GOULD, FISK, Jr., & Co. that he could be induced to enter the Ring; and, further, it may be possible that such friends did tell the Gold Ring that he knew all their intentions and would see them through. But how wide of the mark they calculated will be seen from the fact that President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL both learned of the plans of the Gold Ring seven days prior to the panic, and that General BUTTERFIELD, in order to stand perfectly clear of the clique, prearranged the management of affairs with Secretary BOUTWELL so that the intentions of the Government on financial subjects should be given to the Press before they were made known to General BUTTERFIELD. For that purpose—to avoid all possible chances of his alleged collusion with speculators—General BUTTERFIELD requested the Secretary of the Treasury to send all dispatches and instructions to him either Saturday night or Sunday night, and give the same information to the Associated Press on Sunday, so it could appear in the New-York Press Monday mornings, full four hours before he had an opportunity to see the communications. This system has been regularly carried out. It relieves the Assistant Treasurer from all responsibility. By it he is on the same level with all business people, for Treasury orders and instructions are known sooner through the Press than by him, by his written instructions, unless it be in unusual cases, like that of the gold panic day.

THE GREAT EXPOSURE.

When FISK, Jr., saw the statement of Mr. CORBIN in a morning paper "that his position in life did not allow him any such associations as those of Prince Erie," he was sorely troubled, and made every effort to get the impression this would convey corrected. FISK, Jr., represented his life in danger, that a mob might attack him at any moment, and begged Mr. CORBIN not to add to the feeling against him by making any statement damaging to his character. But finding that this wouldn't work, he declared that he was ready to supply all the documents necessary to completely implicate the Administration in the Gold Pool. He represented, it appears, that GRANT and others in the Ring had "gone back on me," and "I can no longer spare them," "I must smoke them out," &c. Then followed the sensational newspaper reports, which, however, proved nothing whatever. And why have Messrs. GOULD, FISK & Co. failed to produce the documentary proof which they all along declared that they held against the Administration and others? They have failed because none such existed. Every point which they have made is clearly indicative that they have had railway business relations with Mr. CORBIN, and that General GRANT has treated Mr. GOULD, as President of a great corporation, with marked courtesy and civility, and nothing more. Each effort they have advanced against the President has recoiled upon them, and the Chief Magistrate of the United States, even without any denial of his own, stands untainted, and without the faintest semblance of complicity with the Gold Ring of 1869. That the Gold Ring, speaking generically, means GOULD, FISK, Jr., & Co., that there are names connected with it who knew nothing of their plans, and that there are men not yet mentioned or suspicioned who were connected with it, are all true.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD,

like the President, is wholly free from each and every taint of complicity in the Gold Ring. Its members have insinuated that the Assistant Treasurer was to have taken $20,000,000 gold from the Treasury vaults at the moment gold was the highest—the acme desired—200—throw it into the market with their $110,000,000, and when all was unloaded purchase the same $20,000,000 again at a low price, (for they meant to all join hands to bear gold down as soon as they were safe through,) replace it in the vaults of the Treasury, and divide the spoils of the operation with the Ring. Any one and all who are acquainted with the system of checks on any attempt for any one person to handle the bullion in the Treasury building, recognizes how preposterous, how nonsensical all this smart talk of JAMES FISK, Jr., sounds. General BUTTERFIELD is more powerless to handle the specie or currency of the Treasury than the merest clerk of the Department. To undertake such an affair he would have to enter into collusion with nearly a dozen clerks and have a dozen axes of the executioner pendent over his head continually. For the sake of what honor the Ring has remaining, it had been better for them that they never undertook this tirade against the Assistant Treasurer. There are points of honor in business which even the most common gambler at the *Rouge et Noir* or Faro respect; but in this Gold Ring case it appears that the very soul of honor—a depreciated honor at that—was ready to sell itself to the lowest trickery of a Gold Pool combination. Every shaft aimed at those they most desired to implicate and tear from them their fair name and fame, just that they might escape the vengeance of an outraged and indignant commercial community, we have seen torn asunder like wands of straw, and scattered at the feet of the dismayed Gold Ring operators. Their real object being known—that to blind their creditors and save themselves from paying them gold differences due is here exposed. It only remains for the Grand Jury to indict them, and their creditors to follow them closely, when the public will see the truth of our exposition.

In closing we may safely state that the panic is not over; that its effects are reaching out further and further. There are railroad stocks involved, owners of which may do well to stand from under. There are dividends soon due on stock and scrip, which will lag in arrears for payment. But the further the investigation proceeds the more fully and conclusively will it be demonstrated that all the weak charges and assertions of the complicity of any Government officials with the Gold Ring were wholly, supremely false and malicious.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third District, consisting of Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie Counties, have nominated HENRY B. KINGSLEY, of Norwich, Chenango County, for Senator. Mr. KINGSLEY is editor of the Chenango *Telegraph*, and thoroughly acquainted with the diversified wants of his extended district.

In opposition to Mr. KINGSLEY in the Twenty-third District, the Democrats have nominated Hon. JOHN F. HUBBARD, Jr., of Norwich, for Senator. There is a large Republican majority in the district. Mr. HUBBARD's popularity two years ago ran him so far ahead of his ticket as to secure his election.

The Democrats of Broome County, on Thursday, nominated WILLIAM L. MUDGE, of Harpersville, for member of Assembly. Mr. JOSEPH E. ELY was first nominated but positively refused to run.

The Buffalo *Express* seems to think that Mr. HATCH's chances for election to the Assembly are not great. He, of course, cannot be elected without Republican votes, and the *Express* says that the idea is simply preposterous, as the Republicans have plenty of men in their own party who appreciate the importance of the Canal question just as fully as Mr. HATCH does, whose views concerning it are just as sound and whose ability and knowledge are probably equal to his.

The Democrats of Broome County have nominated B. S. CURRAN for Treasurer, HALLAM ELDREDGE and J. S. KNOX for School Commissioners, SAMUEL W. ROGERS for Justice of Sessions, and Dr. EZEKIEL GUY, Dr. I. W. PEABODY and AMBROSE TRUESDELL for Coroners.

The Democrats of Sullivan County have nominated Hon. JAMES L. LA MOREE, of Neversink, for member of Assembly.

The Democrats of the First District of Dutchess County, have nominated EDWIN S. PHILLIPS for member of Assembly. This completes the nominations for the Assembly in that county.

The Democrats of the Thirty-first Senatorial District, Erie County, have nominated Hon. ASHER P. NICHOLS, of Buffalo, for Senator.

The Democrats of the Twenty-second Senatorial District, comprising Onondaga and Cortland Counties, have nominated B. DAVIS NOXON for Senator.

The Albany County Republican General Committee, on Thursday, nominated Hon. LORENZO D. COLLINS for Senator, in place of Hon. DAVID JOHN JOHNSON, declined. The Troy *Times* says: "This nomination will undoubtedly be ratified by the people. The personal popularity of Mr. COLLINS was such that four years ago, when the Democracy presented a stronger front than they do now, he was triumphantly elected. If the Republicans of the district half do their duty history in this instance will repeat itself."

The new Republican Convention for the Thirty-second Senatorial District, which was held at Dunkirk on Friday, ratified the nomination of Mr. ALLEN D. SCOTT, of Ellicottville, for Senator. The Jamestown *Journal* indorses their action, and says Mr. SCOTT is an honest, capable non-partisan man. The Chautauqua delegates have still out a call for a Convention at Dunkirk to-morrow.

The Republicans of Cortland County have nominated CHARLES FOSTER, of Cortlandville, for member of Assembly.

The Democrats of the Ninth Senatorial District, consisting of Greene and Ulster Counties, on Saturday nominated JACOB HARDENBERGH for Senator.

STEPHEN SPRINGSTEED, of Coeymans, has been nominated for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Albany County. The Albany *Journal* says that he is a young lawyer, of marked ability and strict integrity. The Convention repudiated Mr. CONGER, who was a candidate for renomination.

The Republicans of Wayne County have nominated Colonel ANSON S. WOOD, of Wolcott, for member of Assembly.

F. B. BREWER proposed to MATTHEW P. BEMUS that they should refer to the Speaker of the last Assembly, the question which is the regular Republican candidate for Member of Assembly in the First District of Chautauqua County, and abide by his decision. Mr. BEMUS declined. In his reply he said: "On a vote taken by yeas and nays, every member of the Convention being present and voting, forty-one members voted to reconsider the vote by which you had been nominated, and thirty-five members voted against it. Then, by a vote of forty-one to three, the Convention declared me its candidate, and adjourned *sine die*, in the full belief and confidence that I would remain its candidate."

The Republicans of Schenectady County have nominated LEVI A. YOUNG for member of Assembly.

The Convention in the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua County, called to consider the propriety of nominating another Republican candidate against O. S. WINANS, whose nomination it was claimed was irregularly made, resolved to support Mr. WINANS, for the sake of party unity and success. At the same time they condemned the manner in which the nomination was secured, and they formally resolved that they preferred to submit to a wrong rather than increase the distractions and troubles of the party, and incur the chances of again giving a gratuitous victory to the Democrats.

Hon. BENJAMIN DOOLITTE was on Saturday nominated for member of Assembly by the Democrats of the First District of Oswego County.

The Republicans of Cattaraugus County have made their nominations for the Assembly; GEO. N. WEST being the candidate in the First District and STEPHEN C. GREEN being the candidate in the Second District.

In the Second District of Albany County the Republicans have nominated CHRISTIAN SCHUR for member of Assembly, and in the Third District the Republicans have nominated FRANK B. HINE for the Assembly.

The Prospect in the State—The Republicans Can Win if they Will.

From the Utica Herald, Oct. 15.

New-York City last Fall appeared in the returns as giving 60,578 majority for SEYMOUR, and 69,150 majority for HOFFMAN. Brooklyn, in like manner, was put down at 24,549 for HOFFMAN. On this basis they carried the State by 10,000 for SEYMOUR, and 27,946 for HOFFMAN. The Republicans of the City have steadily charged that at least 40,000 fraudulent votes were counted in New-York and Kings for the Tammany candidates. This can never be done again. The factions in the Democratic Party are so exasperated against each other that it will not be attempted this year. The registry, so far as made, indicates that the total vote in the Metropolis and vicinity will be greatly reduced. The votes registered on Tuesday were 38,454 in New-York against 83,423 on the first day last year; and on Wednesday 18,911 against 9,246; making a reduction of 35,304 in the City. In Brooklyn, a like comparison shows a reduction of 25,501 votes. In the two days remaining for registration, electors must appear in person, and it is not probable that many more names will be then added than were registered on the last two days in 1868. The aggregate vote of New-York and Kings then, will be now not far from 50,000 votes less than last year, and the majorities there will be reduced to nearly or quite the same extent.

This single change will transfer the balance to the Republican side. If the result in the rest of the State should be identical with that of last year, the falling off in the apparent vote in New-York and Kings will give to the Republican ticket a majority of 20,000 in the State. But no reason exists why the rural districts should not do better than last year. Our opponents have none of the spirit and determination which the leadership of SEYMOUR gave to them. On the other hand, the Republicans, seeing their brethren everywhere else victorious, can and ought to rally here in support of their National Administration, and in approval of its wise and successful policy. The same influences which have just carried Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Indiana and Iowa, are at work and are adequate to carry New-York.

It is as clear as mathematical demonstration that upon the registration as made, the Republicans have an indisputable majority of 20,000 votes in the State. The record in New-York and Kings has rendered that clear and palpable. Fraud cannot take that majority away. The City factions are watching each other. They have not dared to exaggerate and corrupt the registration. They will not be able to pack the ballot-box, nor can they make the returns exceed the registration. Against any possible Democratic majorities in the Metropolis, the Republicans can carry the State handsomely, overwhelmingly.

Will they do it? It is for them to decide. The voice of the Empire State on the side of General GRANT's administration, in support of the national credit, in approval of the payment of the national debt, in maintenance of honesty and economy and the national faith, will be significant beyond words. To the aspirations of HOFFMAN and the schemes of Tammany, a Republican triumph in the State will be fatal. Only the determination of the Republicans to bring all their voters to the polls, is necessary to the election of every candidate on their State ticket.

The time is short. No general canvass by speakers can now be attempted. Quiet, persistent, zealous effort in the school districts must in great part be relied upon. Here, in the central counties, much of the work must be done. The difference between a full vote and a light vote here may be the difference between triumph and defeat. Republicans of the centre! We can redeem the Empire State, if we will. Let the word pass along the line: It must be redeemed.

Railroad Difficulties at Oil City—Absconding Contractors.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Oct. 15.

A few days ago THOMAS and JOHN MCGUIRE, railroad contractors, who had the contract for grading the track for the extension of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, between Franklin and Oil City, absconded, leaving between 175 and 200 laborers unpaid, and the claims of a number of other creditors, probably about ten or fifteen, unliquidated. On learning that the Messrs MCGUIRE had made off, the laborers, who were settled along the river, seized and held the wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, &c., belonging to the men named. Yesterday afternoon, as Deputy Sheriff RIDDLE was securing the picks, shovels, &c., under writs of seizure, the laborers, to the number of about seventy-five, armed with stones and clubs, collected around him and forced him to give up the property he had taken and to retreat from the spot. The laborers were all more or less under the influence of bad whisky, and had not Mr. RIDDLE yielded to their demand a scene of violence would undoubtedly have ensued.

We understand it is the intention of Sheriff HERPTS to take the tools at all hazards to-day. If the laborers be as drunk to-day as they were yesterday a lively time may be expected.

Robbery and Attempted Murder.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Roundsman RUSHER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, found FREDERICK STRUBER, of No. 361 Seventh-avenue, in the street in a helpless condition, and took him to the Station House. Upon being questioned the man said that he had been assaulted in the street by a party of ruffians, and after having been robbed of $20 had been thrown into the North River at the foot of Clarkson-street, whence he had been rescued with great difficulty by some boatmen.

Arrival of the City of Antwerp.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool, Oct. 7, and Queenstown, Oct. 8, reached this port at an early hour this morning.

THE FUTURE NATIONAL CENTRE.

Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government—Geographical and Political Centre—Tendency to the Northwest—Northern Pacific Railroad—Great Cities in Embryo—Asiatic Exchanges.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Oct. 11, 1869.

The question of removing the capital of the United States has recently come up with much interest, and from the tenor of discussions on the subject in the West, it is evident that it will soon become a serious question. The point where the seat of Government is, in these days of rapid railroad traveling, may not be in itself very important, but the interests and passions of human nature are ever active, and always work for themselves. It cannot be supposed by intelligent men that on a great continent, whose diameter is more than three thousand miles, the seat of Government will long be suffered to remain on one rim of that continent—on the tidewaters of the Atlantic, three thousand miles from those of the Pacific. I shall not discuss the policy of removing the seat of Government, but content myself with saying that I think its removal, sooner or later, is inevitable. Tradition says that it was put at Washington only to gratify General WASHINGTON. If so, it was anything but a mark of wisdom. WASHINGTON was himself one of the first to look upon the Valley of the Ohio, and it is strange that he did not see that the same vast wave of immigration which had settled up so rapidly the Eastern States, would soon settle the valleys and plains of the West. However that may be, the capital was placed on the sands of the Potomac; but it cannot remain there, and it is useless to flatter the people of that place or of the East, that it can remain there. It costs more to keep the seat of Government in Washington than it will to remove it. It is enough to give a hint on this subject. Let me now point out two or three political and commercial facts, which the reader, perhaps, may not have thought of, but the effect of which you will easily understand.

1. Geographically the United States is a great wide plain, with two rims, from which the plains are separated by two mountain chains. The Atlantic rim has 425,000 square miles, and the Pacific rim has 800,000 square miles, leaving the great valley with 1,800,000 square miles. It will be seen that the extreme West on the Pacific is nearly double as large as the whole of the Atlantic States, and that the great valley is four times as large as the whole Atlantic rim—fifty per cent. larger than both the Atlantic and Pacific rims. But this does not tell the whole story. It will be within limits to say the average production of an acre of land in the Great Valley is equal to that of two on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast. Nor is that all by any means. The great mass of iron, coal, lead and copper lies in the Valley of the Mississippi, and where it connects with the Northern lakes. No more need be said on that point. Inevitably and speedily, too, the great mass of people in this country will gravitate to the Mississippi Valley. It is nearly thirty years since the agricultural population of New-York and New-England ceased to grow. Very nearly the same is true of the Southern States on the Atlantic. How much have the white farmers and planters of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia grown in thirty years? If you except Northern Georgia, very little. The youth the ambition, talents and enterprise of the Atlantic agricultural population has been steadily flowing to the West, while the towns and cities have grown chiefly by foreigners employed in manufactures. I note these facts simply to show you that neither the political nor the commercial power can remain on the Atlantic.

2. Where is the centre of population, and, therefore, of political power? The centre of population has been steadily moving West from Eastern Pennsylvania, near the Delaware, where it was in 1790, to some point near Dayton, Ohio. It will not be much out of the way to say that the census of 1870 will find the centre of population but a little east of the west boundary of Ohio. The centre of population has moved in almost a direct west line from the Delaware to the west line of Ohio. The instincts of men are stronger than their reason, hence you will find that the migration of men, at least on this continent, certainly have followed their native climates; and from Europe they have done the same. The isothermal line carries our northern people due west, till they feel the influences of the Rocky Mountains, and then of the Pacific. From the Mississippi River they will gradually turn north, and so the Pacific, the region of Puget's Sound and Vancouver's Island, will be more densely populated than that of California. The great valley of the Saskatchewan, in the British possessions, will be rich and populous. Two great cities will arise in the northwest; one at the head of Lake Superior and the other where the Northern Pacific Railroad debouches on tidewater. You will say that will be a long time. How long is it since San Francisco was a village? How long is it since the first warehouse lot was sold in Chicago? No, our country is rushing on with increasing and immeasurable velocity, and the young men have already entered upon life who who will see all this and more. The Northern Pacific Railroad will carry with it, I think, a much larger tide of population than does the Central Pacific.

The Union (or Central) Pacific passes through a thousand miles of almost totally barren territory, and from this serious fact there is no escape. A narrow strip on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains is all that interior desert has to depend upon for food, not carried a great distance by rail. But on the Northern Pacific I do not understand there are any deserts; nor is it any colder, nor has it any more snow, than has the Union Pacific. Indeed, it is highly probable that the Northern Pacific will have the advantage in all points over the Union. A great Norwegian and Swedish immigration has set in, and, true to instinct, it goes to the extreme Northwest—Minnesota, Dakota, and so on—while there are any lands to cultivate. The great Northern Pacific, beginning at Mackinaw, where—not on the island—will be another city—the great Northern Pacific will pursue the very isothermal line on which the best population of Europe now lives; and—which must be soon—when some arrangement is made by which immigration can enter the valley of the Saskatchewan, under the Government, or with the same advantages, as the people of the United States, then a great stream of people from Northern Germany, Poland, Sweden, Norway and Russia will set in there. But I do not mean to discuss the Northern Pacific, which, it seems to me, will be a speculation, even when made with private capital, but rather to point out the political and commercial centres, that those who think they can keep the seat of Government in Washington or make the exchanges of America on the Atlantic, may have some food for reflection.

3. What may be the centres of commerce in future time? Let me mention, two or three facts, which may take you far from mere local and partial views of commerce and of men. Dr. PICKERING, who had visited all parts of the earth, and wrote a very interesting work on the *Races of Men*, said that he found the most varieties of men in Singapore, Asia. This is a most significant fact, for it shows that on this coast of Asia there had flowed, in times past, the largest commerce of the world. And, notwithstanding it is extremely difficult and expensive to send ships into those distant seas, we find multitudes of European and American ships there. In those Asiatic countries are five hundred millions of people, and the human kind gravitates toward one another like the particles of matter. On the continent of North America are not more than sixty millions, hence the gravitation of human beings will be from Asia to America. If it be true, as some persons think and are alarmed at, that there will be a great immigration of the Chinese to this country, what will follow? One thing will follow—that the exchanges arising from the industry of these people will flow toward Asia. It does now, and will continue to do so. These Chinese carry their dead but to Asia, and they will carry the fruits of their industry there too. Now let us pursue this idea a little further. All the industry of the Pacific coast will send its fruits to San Francisco, and to the great city which will arise in the Straits of Fuca, in Puget Sound. In the same manner all the industry around the Gulf of Mexico, which will send its surplus to New-Orleans. Many things have conspired to prevent the true destiny of New-Orleans as the great outlet of the Mississippi Valley—slavery, the yellow fever and the war—but its destiny will come. It will be the great city of the Gulf. You see, then, that the idea of concentrating the exchanges and commerce of this country on the narrow rim of the Atlantic is a mere vanity. It is alike absurd and impossible. The idea of keeping the seat of Government on the Potomac River—where nature never made the least indication of a great city—is perfectly absurd. Nothing is certain in this world, and least of all the popular ideas of a great Democratic nation. In such a country human nature exhibits all its passions, its interests, and its wayward whims. The popular current is just what human nature makes it, with its natural motive power. Now, put two-thirds the population of this country west of the Alleghanies, and do you think they will permit the mock seat of Government on the sands of the Potomac to remain long? or do you think they will allow the financial policy of this nation to be dictated by New-York City? It would be the most remarkable phenomenon of human nature if they did, and you may rest perfectly assured they will not. Some time may elapse first, but you may count on a certain revolution in the channels of politics and commerce.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIRGINIA.

Governor Walker's Address at the Danville Fair.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following report of the remarks of Governor WALKER at the Border State Fair in Danville, Va., on Thursday, to which allusion has been made in our telegrams:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF DANVILLE, THE SOUTHWEST, AND THE GOOD OLD NORTH STATE: When I accepted the invitation of your distinguished President and Society to visit your Agricultural Fair, I little imagined that I was booked for a speech. I am not an advocate of speech-making, nor do I encourage speech-makers, particularly politicians. Action is better than speeches; though there are some exceptions to this rule. A little talking sometimes does a great deal of good, and that expended in the late canvass I heard in a voice of thunder on the 6th of July, when the people of your noble old Commonwealth declared themselves against vandalism, fraud and treachery—Virginia had freed herself from the tyranny of a horde of greedy cormorants and unprincipled carpet-baggers who came to sap her very vitals. I have no other feeling than that of pity for the Opposition Party, who were deceived and led by adventurers having only their own personal aggrandizement and aims in view, with neither interest, character nor self-respect at stake; for these a majority of them never had. It seemed, and the result has proved it, that in the contest through which we have just passed so triumphantly, the very life of Virginia depended on your success and my success. She was saved from a terrible fate through your noble exertions, and though I have never before visited this section, or been among you, yet our victory was in no small degree due to the unfailing efforts of Southwest and Southwestern Virginia. But we have passed our darkest days, and I can now see the star of hope shining brighter and brilliantly, beckoning us on to a happy and prosperous future. In the next three months I expect to see the destiny of Virginia in the hands of her own people, and her affairs controled by those to whom she has intrusted them, instead of the vagrants and interlopers. They will henceforward be administered under the principles of right, justice, and civil and political equality. I see a glorious future of prosperity for us, and already the old State has embarked in the new career of material advancement, progress and enlightenment. To push forward and encourage this spirit, so apparent in the many and largely-attended agricultural fairs being held in the State and in contemplation, will be my special endeavor and chiefest aims. What Virginia now most needs is plenty of honest, industrious and intelligent laborers. Procure these, from no matter what source, encourage them, make their labor remunerative, and strive with all your might, and my word for it Virginia will soon occupy her proper position—the wealthiest as well as the mother of States. To the young men I appeal especially not to forsake their old homes—their grand old mother—in the hour she most needs their services, and at the time they can be most profitable to both. Do not forsake the plow and fly to the large cities of the North, as too many have done, for they are dens of vice, infamy and immorality, which are always filled to overflowing, and where thousands are daily reduced to beggary. Stick by your old homes, young men, and put your shoulders to the wheel. The earliest portion of my life was spent on a farm, and I look back with peculiar fondness and affection to the joys of the field, and the attachments formed by healthy industry and honest labor. I hope you will all profit by this simple and plain but well-meant advice.

I am proud to meet the people of the Southwest here under the present circumstances, and if they will but continue the efforts now started for their own advancement, Virginia will soon be on the high road to wealth and happiness. Keep the ball moving, and I pledge myself that we shall all meet here in twelve months under more hopeful, brighter and happier auspices."

The Pictured Rocks in Machiasport, Me.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Oct. 13.

These rocks are situated on Clark's Point, about two miles south of the village of Machiasport. The existence of the Indian hieroglyphics on the rocks at this place was known to the first settlers. The ledge is situated on the shore between high and low water mark, forming a ridge about five feet in height above the adjacent level. It is composed of a highly metamorphosed mica slate. The surface is quite smooth from the action of the ice of the drift period. The upper surface is nearly level, while the southerly portion on which most of the hieroglyphics are written is inclined at an angle of thirty-five degrees.

The hieroglyphics cover a space seven feet wide and twenty-four feet in length. They represent the various wild animals of the region, figures of men and women, a cross, a trident and quite a number of nondescript figures. One of the animals is ten inches in height and a foot in length. They are distinctly cut in the rock and show the rude marks of Indian sculpture. The existence of a cross indicates that they were cut after intercourse with the French, which could not have been much over two hundred years ago.

The southerly face contains seventy-five figures, and the level surface thirty-five. The eastern portion of the tablet is composed of pyritiferous slate, which is undergoing decomposition, and as a consequence some of the figures are partially destroyed. Among the animals the moose, deer and bear are the most conspicuous. A tortoise figures among them. From the great variety of figures, it would seem as though the authors intended it as a list of all the native animals. The work was evidently performed with stone implements.

Catching Cobras by the Tail.

We find the following story in an Indian paper: "A cobra, six feet in length, was found among some boxes in a gentleman's house. A boy employed in the place climbed the boxes, and attempted to catch the cobra with his hands, but before he could get a good hold it turned and bit him near the wrist, and coiled itself round his hand. The boy came down with the snake, and proceeded straight to the dispensary, but after having gone some distance he dropped senseless, and the snake was then killed. The boy expired in a few minutes. It was remarked for some time that he had been in the habit of hunting after snakes, and was peculiarly successful in killing a great many, by simply laying hold of them by the tail and whirling them round."

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Intensity of Political Feeling—The King Question—The Different Candidates for the Throne—Chances of Each—Earnestness of the Republicans—Progress of Their Cause.

From a Special Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

It is difficult for me to give you any adequate idea of the intensity of political feeling in Spain to-day. Mr. BUCKLE calls Spain "a torpid mass," but he never could have seen it at an hour like this, when every mind is full of coming events, when every café is a committee room, and every man a working politician. It is true that most of them do nothing but talk, but words are forces at this moment, and it is from the vast aggregate of slack jaw during the next ten days that the public opinion is to be formed which will speak to the Cortes in a tone that cannot be disregarded.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE THRONE.

The election of a King last Spring was postponed to give the leaders time to combine, and trade and fix everything up comfortably. But a maxim of European politics is that a question which must be postponed is insoluble. Every candidature then before the country has steadily lost ground—not one has gained. Last Winter there were really but two serious candidates—the Duke of MONTPENSIER and Don FERDINAND of Portugal. The latter believing that "all for love and a world well lost" was a good rule of life, married a few months ago a lady who was formerly much admired by the patrons of the Paradisaic drama in New-York, and his wedding chimes rung the parting knell of his hopes of a crown. The Spaniards thought of Miss HAENZLER as Sancho said of his wife: "She is not worth two maravedis for a Queen; —— Countess might suit her, with the help of heaven." MONTPENSIER, though he has acted with great reserve and prudence, and has done nothing to hurt his chances, has lost greatly by the mere lapse of days. A horse, or a pretender, must make his race the day of his "bloom," or take the consequences. His warmest partisans now speak of him with suggestions of contingent possibilities. He is their "first choice—yes—but is he practicable?" You know how the canny Whigs began to talk of CLAY some score of years since. Less than one year of discussion has staled MONTPENSIER. The Regency a few days ago thought proper to deny, officiously, that they intended to present or advocate his claim before the Cortes.

Some dozen illustrious obscurities have been brought forward by ill-judging friends, punched into mellowness by the thumbs of irreverent comment and tossed back into the basket. The little Duke of GENOA is now foremost in the talk of the town. He is sweet sixteen, and at school. It is cruel to think of taking him away from his grammar and his tarts and putting him on this thorny throne. But there will be an attempt of the sort made. The wits will riddle him for ten days, and then perhaps a new princeling will be discovered in some royal nursery and put up as a great bargain. A more quiet and more earnest effort is now making to accomplish a personal union of the Peninsula, by raising to the throne of Spain the reigning King of Portugal. There are great difficulties in the way of this; the Portuguese themselves are not at all in favor of being absorbed by Spain. This is natural enough. When an Alderman swallows an oyster I suppose the bivalve enjoys it much less than the magistrate. There is an apparently well-grounded suspicion that if the two realms are thus united under Don LUIS, there would be at once a rising of the true Iberian unionists of Portugal, who are to a man Republicans.

THE REPUBLICANS.

As to the Spanish Republicans, there is no ambiguity nor reserve in their utterances. They roundly declare the monarchy impossible. They say there can be—shall be no King. They declare that the Cortes have no power to elect a King; that the thirty-third article of the Constitution, establishing the monarchical form, is an invasion of the popular sovereignty, and is of right null and void. No King shall be elected and crowned, they say, without a direct vote of the people of Spain; and they seem wonderfully confident of the result of that vote, in case the suffrage is extended to embrace men from 21 to 25 years of age. The republican idea is certainly very strong with the young men of Spain. The positive Republicans in the Cortes number now some eighty members. They have not as yet decided definitely upon their course of action, but it will probably consist in a Fabian policy of obstruction. They will exert every energy to prevent the election of a King—either by further indefinite postponement, or by a prolongation of the Regency for a term of years. If all their efforts are unavailing, they will probably make a solemn protest against the action of the Cortes, declare the election of the King illegal, and retire from their seats—to continue the Republican propaganda in the Provinces.

PROGRESS OF THEIR CAUSE.

They have made a remarkable use of their time this Summer. While the different cabals of monarchists have been fighting and plotting among themselves, wearing out their strength in selfish quarrels, the leading Republicans have carried the torch of agitation through every district of Spain. Enormous mass meetings have been held in all the chief cities of Arragon, Castile, Andalusia and Catalonia. CASTELAR has rushed like a comet a dozen times over the whole kingdom; a constellation of younger men has arisen, whose names are rapidly becoming household words. I saw one great meeting in the Prado, called by the club of the *Juventud Republicana*, and heard some of the speeches. The orators were all young men, who spoke with a fire and volubility that was something new to me. We Anglo-Saxons always talk, even in our warmer moments, with a restraining sense of responsibility; these fiery Latins are embarrassed by no such trammels. They realize the picture of the Western orator, who, in the language of an enthusiastic admirer, "never knowed what he was a-going to say; he jest throwed his head back, shined his eye, opened his mouth, and left the consequences to God."

The effect of this constant and fervid agitation is very plainly to be observed in the rapid growth of the Republican Party. They are, I should say, as yet in a minority; but a minority already very respectable in numbers, and disproportionately formidable by reason of its energy, activity and singleness of purpose. Even a careless reading of the leading Madrid journals on any morning will convince you that the Republicans are the only men in Spain who know exactly what they want. They feel, also, a great strength and support in the fact that they are in sympathy with the ruling sentiment and general movement of the age.

RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

While this transitory state of things remains, the general excitement is kept alive by those constant false rumors, to which Spanish traditions and the known character of leading men give only too much color of probability. It is mournful to hear men speaking of treason, *coups d'état*, ditatorships, &c., as mere matters of course—elements which ought to be considered in any resonable calculations of the future. It is, however, too early to despair of this great and so far glorious revolution. It may still make many mistakes, and commit even crimes, before it can be wholly condemned. It had reason to be, and even if to-day reaction gained the upper hand and brought back the whole unclean swarm which the revolution banished, something would have been gained in the struggle and collapse. All the King's doctors and all the Queen's men can never restore the old rookery just as it was a year ago.

Inquest in the Case of Foreman Whalen—The Authorities Censured.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of Foreman JAMES WHALEN, of the Metropolitan Engine No. 6, who was instantly killed Saturday night, while going to the fire in Pearl-street. It was shown by the testimony, that Cedar-street, near Broadway, where the accident occurred, is greatly obstructed with materials for building, and the pavement uneven. It was inferred that WHALEN must have been jerked from his seat and thrown under the wheels of the engine, by a sudden lurch in attempting to avoid these obstructions, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring the authorities for allowing the street to be in its present unsafe condition.

POLICE BUILDINGS.

Extensive Building Operations in the Police Department—Four New Stations in Progress of Erection—A Good Exhibit.

The necessity for enlarged and more improved accommodations for the Police has been so urgently felt in the Department that extensive building operations have been recently carried on, and are still in progress, in this City and Brooklyn, in order that the business of the Department may be carried on, more easily and expeditiously, as well as afford the men proper accommodations in the way of sleeping, drying and bathing rooms. For several years it has been the constant aim of the Board of Police Commissioners to endeavor to secure the erection of one or more entirely new Police Stations each succeeding year, in order that the necessary arrangements for internal economy might be properly carried out, both for the members of the Department and those persons coming under their care and custody. Before this stand had been taken by the Board, the necessary accommodations for each newly-organized precinct were usually hastily contrived out of some abandoned dwelling house or inconvenient store. The consequence was that the officers and men doing duty in that division of the Department found themselves cramped for space and inconveniently lodged. The cells attached to the Station House thus arranged were usually erected in the basement, or huddled together in a cramped-up building in the already small and inconvenient yard. Persons under arrest in these stations were in consequence subjected to hardships not contemplated by the law governing the Police Department, and many an innocent citizen was afforded an experience which lingered like a horrible dream in his mind. In fact, the system of remodeling old buildings into temporary Station Houses was found to be both expensive and unsatisfactory; hence the determination to hereafter erect entirely new edifices, designed expressly in their interior for the requirements of the force to be therein located. The present system has already proved to be of such benefit that in reality it is less expensive than the old and abandoned one.

During the present year the Committee on Station Houses—Messrs. BRENNAN and MANIERRE—have had considerable business on their hands, owing to the extensive building operations and repairs that have been carried on under their supervision. These operations are still in progress, and will continue until the opening Spring months of next year.

The new Station House for the use of the Fifth Precinct, erected in Leonard-street, has been completed some weeks, and the arrangements in the building are so admirably contrived that the men find their arduous duties greatly lessened in hardship through the more comfortable sleeping accommodations. The prison is also a light and airy structure, the prisoners being afforded an abundance of fresh and wholesome air to breathe in the cells, a great boon to an imprisoned man, accustomed to unrestricted liberty and change of scene. This Station House has already been fully described in the TIMES.

The Third Ward Police Station, in Chambers-street, was for several years an old dwelling house, and presented until recently a dingy and dilapidated appearance. During the year 1867 this building was completely overhauled and remodeled. The roof was raised and an additional story built in. The front wall was redressed and painted, new ornaments inserted, and the main door widened and refitted. The entire interior was changed from a group of small and inconvenient rooms, originally intended for domestic use, to a series of large and commodious apartments, as sleeping and sitting rooms for the men. The Sergeants and Captain were provided with neat chambers, and the cells rebuilt and arranged on a more common-sense plan. Now the Chambers-street Station House has an official look, and the visitor is impressed with a sense of dignity altogether wanting in the old building. Still the Station House is not as complete as it would have been had the entire edifice been rebuilt on two lots, but it is a decided improvement as it stands.

The Station House for the Twenty-ninth Precinct has been, ever since the formation of that division, located in an old dwelling, and the interior is as inconvenient and depressing as could well be imagined. The limits of the precinct have always been extended, and the 105 men who do duty therein are very much cramped for room. In order that the necessary accommodations might be provided for this large force, the Board of Commissioners have secured the erection of an entirely new and handsome building in Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This new station occupies two entire lots, and the building has consequently a frontage of fifty feet, with an elevation of four stories. The edifice is built of brick, the front being composed of the best pressed brick, with white marble ornaments. The roof is a flat one, and the front is surmounted by a handsome arched cornice, appropriately painted in accord with the façade. The main doorway is seven feet wide, and is approached by four wide stone steps, with iron rails on either side. At the foot of each railing is placed a street lamp of neat construction, and they will afford a pleasant aspect to the building, both by day or night. On the first floor of the main or front building are located the office, the Captain's private room, and two Sergeant's chambers, with a large sitting room, a wash room and a bath room for the use of the men connected with the precinct. On the second, third and fourth floors, the apartments are divided into two large and two small rooms on each floor, and termed section rooms. These floors are all approached by a wide and handsome straight staircase with high wainscoting on the walls. There will be provided ample closet room for the officers composing the several sections, and they will be thus afforded comfortable quarters during their sleeping hours, each section being assigned to a separate room, wholly unmolested by any other body of patrolmen.

The main office is a very large room, and will contain a desk of black walnut, twelve feet long on a raised platform, and screened by the iron railing found so necessary in all public offices. Behind the desk has been placed a glass bookcase and compartments for deodands and other trophies of arrests, and the telegraphic instrument and signal bells are placed in ready access to the person in charge at the desk. The Sergeant's room will be neatly carpeted and fitted up and the Captain's office is intended to be a comfortable sitting room, furnished in the best manner. In the basement are placed a storeroom, a coal bin, a drying room twenty feet square, and a room for any ordinary use that may occur. The walls of the entire interior will be painted in modest colors as soon as they present a sufficiently dry surface, and the woodwork has been painted to imitate black walnut, in order that it may not speedily show wear or dirt. The prison is erected in the rear, with a courtyard between. This building is substantially built of brick, is two stories in height, with an open basement. The cells are fourteen in number, in a single corridor, with frequent windows overlooking the yard. They are entered from the main building by an iron balcony from the first floor, and there is an iron stairway to the second story, which will be appropriated to the use of lodgers. From this description it will be seen that the necessary accommodations have been effectively secured, and the entire space devoted to the building has been economized to the utmost, the result being an admirable Police Station of the first class.

For the accommodation of the Thirty-first Precinct there is now being erected a new station in One Hundredth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and the specifications and plans are almost identical, with one or two minor exceptions, with that now nearly ready for the Twenty-ninth. It will be ready for use in a few months, work being pushed forward with great rapidity.

The Twelfth Precinct Station House, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, has been condemned as wholly unfit for use, and the work of demolition has already been commenced, in order that a new station may be erected on the site it occupies. As in the case of the Thirty-first Precinct, the new edifice will conform to the same general plan and interior arrangements as followed in the Thirtieth-street Police Station. It will probably require eight months' work to render the new station ready for occupancy, the force being temporarily housed in a neighboring dwelling house.

The Sixteenth Precinct Station in Twentieth-street is now undergoing a series of extensive repairs, the interior sadly needing overhauling. It is calculated that when this house has been thoroughly renovated and embellished that it will compare favorably with any of the second-class houses.

The Station House in the Seventh Ward is also being repaired in every part, and some much-needed improvements will be perfected. Work will be completed on this building by New-Years, when the force will find themselves much more comfortable than heretofore.

The Seventeenth Precinct Station House, at the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, is at present in the hands of the painters, who are rapidly improving the appearance of the interior by their magic brushes. Several decided improvements are also contemplated in this building.

In consequence of the projected extension of Church-street, the premises in Liberty-street occupied by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police have been partially demolished, a wedge-like slice being cut through, in order that the new thoroughfare may find its way. The force has lately been removed from the building to an unoccupied one in Cortlandt-street, where they find temporary and cramped accommodation until the old building can be properly remodeled to suit their convenience, which work will occupy the Winter and Spring months. With the exception of the usual routine of repair in the Department these constitute the New-York building operations of the Department, the work on the extension to the Central Office, in Mulberry-street, having been nearly completed. It will be seen that there are now four new Station Houses in progress, and extensive repairs being made in three others, making a very good exhibit for a single year.

In Brooklyn the recent formation of a substation for the Forty-third Precinct has necessitated the arrangement of a new Station House for the use of the new force. The main station has also been refitted and repaired, a new prison having been erected in the rear. This comprises all the Brooklyn operations for the present, though others are in early contemplation.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
39—Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth of N. Y. vs. Hamilton.	40—Bowers vs. Green.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
191—Getty vs. Devlin.	239—Cranston vs. Plumb.
274—O'Conner vs. Scanlon.	240—Norton vs. Norton.
135—Cranston vs. Mason.	241—Manly vs. Seligman.
142—Vose vs. Florida R. R. Co.	242—Stanton vs. Lyman.
184—Kehoe vs. Bryan.	243—Crawford vs. Townsend.
231—Woodhull vs. O'Toole.	244—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Andrews.
232—Guimaraes vs. Jennings.	245—Reynolds vs. Townsend.
233—Dugan vs. Duryea.	246—Foster vs. Foster.
234—Atlantic Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	247—Satter vs. Powell.
235—Coggill vs. McAloney.	248—Galinger vs. Galinger.
236—Lewis vs. Neubauer.	249—Johnston vs. Dickey.
237—Howell vs. Townsend.	250—Williams vs. Anthony.
238—Drake vs. Heron.	

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1833—Ward vs. Edey.	1925—Watson vs. Hart, surv'r, &c.
1835—Murphy vs. Edey.	1929—Holyoke et al. vs. Avery.
881—Morris vs. Treacy.	1931—Brooklyn Dyewood Co. vs. Sprague et al.
1197—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1935—Pender et al. vs. Bryan.
1335—Goddard vs. Dieffenbach.	1937—Bowen et al. vs. Chase et al.
1337—Gilbert vs. The Burra Burra Copper Co. of Tennessee.	1939—Same vs. Same.
1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.	1941—Same vs. Same.
1731—Miner vs. Fearing et al.	1943—Strauss vs. Trabant.
1921—Decker vs. Jones.	1943½—Hanks vs. Rutgers Female College.
1923—Clonan vs. Mayor, &c., and the Board of Education.	1945—Grover vs. Swan.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
892—Walker vs. Kelly.	748—White vs. The Mariposa Co.
792—Longfellow et al. vs. De Voe et al.	1486—Rosenthal, &c., vs. Pecare.
520—Giessen vs. Haufman et al.	1548—Weiman vs. Harris et al.
340—Wood vs. Lefferts.	1554—Perkins vs. Sturgess et al.
1062—Nat. Shoe & L. Bank vs. J. Halsey Curtis et al.	1560—Hough vs. Livingston.
1400—Edesheimer et al. vs. Keck.	160—Merwin et al. vs. American Express Co.
1524—Gordon et al. vs. Salomon et al.	434—Hand vs. Williamsburg City F. I. Co.
1528—Wilcox vs. Backover et al.	880—Hatch et al. vs. Dorti.
1536—Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Cogan.	1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
1544—Jones vs. Boughton.	1194—Causler vs. Stouffer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J.

Nos.	Nos.
945—Wehrkamp vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	1067—Buddensick vs. Dilger et al.
1025—Brown, Adm'r, &c., vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. Railroad Company.	1095—Potter vs. Miller.
1131—Powers vs. Mabon et al.	1111—Mangles vs. DeGroot et al.
1047—Robinson vs. Frey.	231—Birdsall vs. N. Eng. Mutual Life Ins. Company.
983—Arnord vs. Mearks.	1177—Reiss vs. Sonzo.
1035—Bonner vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1147—Hadley vs. The Am. Hand Pegging Machine Company.
1755—Coun, Ex'r, vs. Coleman.	1189—Mercer vs. Bowles et al.
	1193—Michaels vs. McGrath

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
654—Haywood vs. Benedict.	730—Crowley et aal. vs. McKnight.
1052—Bylandt vs. Sawyer et al.	1142—Graham vs. Lee.
1228—Lawless vs. Fietzen et al.	1088—Hawkins vs. Baker et al.
109'—Garvin vs. Mitchell.	1208—McDaniell vs. O'Brien.
1100—Vanmann vs. Caldwell.	1264—French et al. vs. Nelson, Jr.
1166—Shafer et. al. vs. Lange et al.	1266—Sharpe vs. Sheriff, &c.
1252—Goodman et al. vs. O'Reilly.	1268—First National Bank, Norwich, Conn., vs. Phipps.
1082—Hitch vs. Williams et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

10—Muller vs. Earle, impleaded.	55—Irving vs. Fox.
13—Bock vs. Burschill.	29—Culbert, Ex'r, &c., vs. Alger.
43—Kohlsaat vs. Frank, impl'd, &c.	44—Bauer vs. Dick, impl'd, &c.
47—Oclock vs. Schweizer, impl'd, &c.	46—Same vs. Same.
53—Winthrop vs. Klein.	48—Garrison vs. Dickenson et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3335—Barber vs. Wade.	3917—Johnson vs. McDonald.
3920—Collins vs. Grogan.	3950—Titus vs. Leeds.
3935—Dolon vs. Kearnes.	3967—Clock vs. Smith.
3585—Rabisch vs. Watts.	3951—Butler vs. Leddy.
3611—Phillips vs. Dodge.	3952—Smith vs. Grant.
3684—Crosto vs. Jolly.	3953—Thiers vs. McArthur.
3843—Desaye vs. Simon.	
3879—Bowers vs. Sharkey.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3802—Hewitt vs. Reilly.	3944—Hughes vs. Shillworth.
3938—Monaghan vs. Clan Rowland.	3945—Harvey vs. Gilbert.
3727—Faure vs. Baure.	3946—Cabrey vs. Livermore.
3780—Bower vs. Dolan.	3947—Williams vs. Sturgess.
3894—King vs. Richardson.	3948—Lester vs. McLaughlin.
3909—Sayer vs. Levy.	3919—Ward vs. Lynn.
3941—North vs. Chapin.	
3942—Weiss vs. Boehm.	
3743—King vs. Bennett.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 16.

By Judge Clerke.

Brecle *vs.* Smith; motion denied without costs.
Clare *vs.* Friedlander; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of Benjamin C. Dutcher to be discharged from his trust, &c.; reference ordered to take proofs.

James M. Fleetwood *vs.* Felicia B. Fleetwood; report of reference confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED DURING WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

George Williamson, Lydia Clark, Mary Charles, Charlotte Woolsey, Sumner W. Bennett, Freidrick Sengel, Rachel E. Suydam, Mary Jaeger, James Sadlier, Thomas Joyce, Day K. Lee, Eusellus Dodge, Anthony Schaefer.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

On estates of Eliza Bresnehan, Otto Engleberger, Frederick C. Hadesman, Susan Hyman, Rachel Mollard, Robert O'Keefe, Daniel D. C. Veder, Mary Jane Wilson, William West, John Lennon, Thomas Allcot, Isaac V. Fowler, Sarah Van Kuren, Francis Dayton, Rebecca Johnsken, Stanhope Prevoet, Herman Stricker, Mary Mulirhill, David Mooney, Henry Rhors, Laughlin Phryfe, James Barclay, Thomas Mooney, John Corbet, Ellen McManus, Alexander Miller, George Beshop, Mary Gerstetter, Margaret O'Connor, John H. Aldrich, Johann Hammond, George A. Millington, Caroline R. Macy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 16, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64	119⅛
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117⅜
1,000	do.....c	117¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	117¾
11,000	do	117⅝
25,000	do.....b10	117⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	107⅜
1,000	U.S.5-20C., '68 C.	117⅝
7,000	do	117⅛
500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.c	108⅛
10,000	Tenn. S.6s, n	54⅛
5,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c., 2d call	61
4,000	Ga. St. 7s	92
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	47
1,000	do	47⅛
1,000	N. C. St.6s, new	40⅜
5,000	do..spec. tax	44⅜
1,000	do	45
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is	88⅛
500	Cal. 7s	123
2,000	Va. St. 6s ex c., bet. call	50
2,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s,'87	90
2,000	Erie 3d M	85
2,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds	93
8,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	92½
5,000	C. & N.W. Con. conv. bds	92
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	89
20,000	Gt. West. 1st,'88	84
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84
10,000	P.,F.W. & C.1st	99
3,000	P.,F.W. & C. 3d	90
5,000	C. & P. 4th M.	73
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	91½
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. bds	81
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st	89
1,000	Col.,C. & I. C. R. 1st M	77¼
5,000	do	78
6,000	Lake S. Div. Bs	83
30	Merchants' Bank	130
64	Bk. of Commerce	125¼
20	Park Bank	166⅛
100	West. U. Tel	36⅜
200	Mariposa Pf	16⅝
100	Adams Exp	57¾
100	do	58
100	do	58⅛
100	Am. M. U. Ex	36
100	U. S. Ex	58⅜
700	N. Y. Cen	179
200	do	179¼
200	do	179⅜
500	do	179⅜
100	do	179⅝
600	Erie	31
900	do	31¼
300	do	31⅛
100	do	30⅞
500	do	30¾
100	Hudson R.....b10	163
100	do	162¾
200	Harlem R	131
1800	Reading	95⅜
200	do	95¼
100	do	96
200	L. S. & M. So	91
300	do	90¾
1500	do	90⅝
1000	do	90½
600	do	90⅜
25	Panama R	222
50	C., C.,C.& Ind. R	75
100	do	75⅛
300	Chi. & N. W	71⅝
600	do	71¾
8	do	72
100	Chi. & N.W. Pf	83¾
200	do	84⅛
300	Chi. & R. I	106⅛
200	Mil. & St. P	66
100	do	65⅞
100	do	65⅝
500	do	65⅛
100	do	65⅜
100	Mil.& St.P.Pf.b10	80
300	do	80
100	do.....s3	79⅞
200	do.....c	80
200	Tol., W. & W	64
400	do... bet. call	64⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf	77
10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar	85⅛
50	do	85⅛
100	do	85
200	do	84⅞
300	Alt. & T. H.	30
100	Pacific Mail	57⅝
100	do	57⅛
100	do.....b30	57⅝
100	do	57
25	Del. & Hud. Can	123¼
100	Wells-Far. Ex	22⅛
100	Ohio & Miss	27
200	H. & St. J. R. Pf	108
200	Col.,C. & I.C.R	24⅛
200	do	24⅛
11	New-Jersey R.b.c.	120

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C..s3	119⅞
2,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C	108⅜
$10,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65, new.....c	117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$65,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	54⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, n	40⅛
5,000	do...spec.tax	44⅛
10,000	do	44⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s	87⅛
1,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds	92⅛
5,000	Va. St.6s, ex c.	50⅛
15,000	M.&St.P.8s,1st	100⅛
3,000	do	100⅛
200	West. U. T	36⅛
100	U. S. Ex	58⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R	182⅛
100	do	182¾
700	do	183
100	do	182⅞
100	do.....s3	182⅛
100	do	182
100	do.....s3	181⅞
10	Pacific Mail	59
100	do	58⅛
100	Quick. M. Co. b. c.	12⅞
100	Erie	31¼
100	Hudson R	165
400	Harlem	132
900	Lake S. & M.S	90⅛
100	Chi. & N. W	71⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	84
100	Mil. & St. P	66⅛
100	do	66⅝
100	do	67
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	81
200	do	81¼
300	T., W. & W	64
200	Del., L. & W	110⅛
100	Ohio & Miss	27⅞
100	Mor. & Es	88⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000	Am'n Gold....c	130
100	Cumberland	26¾
100	do.....b3	26¾
200	Mariposa Pref	16⅛
100	do.....b10	16⅛
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co	57⅝
100	N.Y.Cen. R	173¾
100	L. S. & M. S. R	90⅞
100	do	90⅛
400	Reading	95
200	Ohio & Miss....b3	26¾
100	do	26¾
100	Chi. & N. W	71⅛
100	do.....s3	71¾
100	do.....c	71¾
100	do	71⅛
100	Erie.....c	30¾

MONDAY, Oct. 18—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was above the average of the season, especially in the amount of Imports upon which Customs were paid, and in the value of the Export Clearances. A large amount of Sugars and other general Foreign Merchandise were withdrawn from Bond, the duties paid and the merchandise sold for consumption. The Foreign Dry Goods season is drawing to a close, so far as this branch of business constitutes what is called an active trade. The season proves a better one than last Fall, and would have shown even a larger increase in the value of goods marketed but for the interference of the Gold conspiracy in September. It is calculated that this affected business in all Imports to the amount of five millions of dollars, though part of the deficit will be made up in October.

The Cotton trade is now very active at all the Southern ports as well as in this market. The coastwise and railway receipts at New-York last week amount to 24,114 bales, of which about one-third went abroad. Prices continue pretty well up for a three million crop, (this being the estimate, though, perhaps, an extreme one,) and the South will undoubtedly save a large amount of money this season. Her Merchants, however, have been liberal buyers of Goods in New-York since July, and our own market will profit handsomely, in this indirect way, from the Cotton crop. The assistance is the more timely as the West and North-west have been backward and rather timid buyers of late.

The Money market is looking better than expected for the middle of October, and the present Bank return shows a diminished drain for Currency from the country at large—the demands for the South being more than equalized by the income from other quarters. The Banks show $1,211,000 and the Treasury Office $923,000 more Greenbacks on hand than last Monday. Money is worth 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call loan and 7 ⅌ cent. at Bank, and 7@9 ⅌ cent. on the Street on prime Merchant paper. There is more appearance of business in the Railway mortgages, particularly the Pacifics, bearing Gold Interest, purchases being made in these bonds by parties availing of the Sinking Fund demand to sell out their United States 5-20s. The Missouri Pacifics are 95 ⅌ cent., the Centrals 93@94; the Unions 83@85, and the Kansas (7 ⅌ cent. Gold) 96 ⅌ cent.

The Importers and Foreign Bankers are now favored with a steady and non-speculative Gold market, and there is some prospect that the gambling operations of the past years, which culminated in the explosion and bankruptcies of the 24th of September, will not be renewed for some time to come, if at all. No responsible Bank or Trust Company can be found to undertake the risks and perils to their own credit of "clearing" such operations to daily totals varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and although various schemes have been suggested for making the clearances in or by order of the Gold Room, they have met with formidable objections from many of the most responsible members of the Room, and nothing has yet been accomplished, *nor need anything be done, so far as the legitimate business of buying and selling Gold, or a reasonable measure of speculation, by responsible parties in Gold, are concerned.* And we learn that whatever may be attempted in the way of clearing through a standing Committee of the Room, it will not change the purpose or right of members to deal "Ex-clearing," that is, by private delivery between each other, without using this agency.

Money being reasonably cheap and in good supply, the Gold market steady, the Foreign Exchanges working free of scarce Gold, and in sufficient supply from Cotton and other Exports of produce to keep the rates within the Specie shipping point, it only required the assurances, financial as well as political, of the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections, of popular confidence in the Administration of General GRANT, to insure continued prosperity as well as enduring stability to trade. Reasonable fears were indulged before these elections, that the relaxed political excitement since the Presidential Campaign of 1868, and the heart burnings and disappointments growing out of the redistribution of the Federal patronage might cause the temporary ascendency of the Opposition in one or both of these great States, and by implication, in the event of Mr. PENDLETON'S election in Ohio, seem to give encouragement to the theory and threats of national repudiation. But the results are everything the friends of the Administration could reasonably expect, and all that the holders of the public funds, and the staunch adherents of the public faith could desire. The Administration can now go on to collect the Revenues and reduce the debt with increased encouragement to success from this pronounced approval of the people.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 16, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,211,990
Decrease in Specie	1,114,456
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,211,916
Decrease in Deposits	571,739
Increase in Circulation	38,189

	Oct. 17, '68.	Oct. 16, '69.	Oct. 9, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,502,907	$73,502,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,162,305	11,162,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$84,665,212	$84,665,212
Loans	264,644,135	248,547,984	250,759,974
Gold and Gold Notes	9,186,620	20,399,070	21,513,526
Other Legal Tenders	58,626,657	53,229,504	52,017,588
Deposits	186,880,586	178,642,936	179,214,675
Circulation	34,213,918	34,217,114	34,178,925
In Sub-Treasury	97,158,338	90,796,088	91,305,547

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 9, '69.	Oct. 16, '69.	Oct. 17, '68.
On Deposit	$179,214,675	$178,642,936	$188,880,586
Circulation	34,178,925	34,217,114	34,213,918
Total	$213,393,600	$212,860,050	$223,094,504
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$53,348,400	$53,215,012	$55,773,626
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	73,531,114	73,628,574	67,813,477
Excess	$20,182,714	$20,413,562	$12,039,851
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,737,789, against the total entries of $5,371,459 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,284,867, against $3,753,380 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,010,513, against $410,313 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,167,192. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 24,114 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,586.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	Sept. 4	$5,522,077
February	23,944,526	Sept. 11	6,907,873
March	33,021,622	Sept. 18	6,682,562
April	31,536,364	Sept. 25	4,534,631
May	26,646,394	Oct. 2	6,388,204
June	24,168,103	Oct. 9	3,904,031
July	24,430,106	Oct. 16	3,737,789
August	27,237,207		
Total since Jan. 1			$250,107,169
Against same time 1868			205,318,573
Increase since Jan. 1			$44,788,596

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	Sept. 1	$2,835,019
February	10,824,812	Sept. 8	4,333,783
March	12,588,895	Sept. 15	3,124,363
April	15,409,087	Sept. 22	3,752,261
May	16,076,606	Sept. 29	3,807,083
June	17,219,716	Oct. 6	5,041,442
July	19,082,266	Oct. 13	5,284,867
August	18,624,219		
Total since Jan. 1			$152,187,424
Against same time 1868			127,979,916
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,207,508
Gold, Oct. 16, 1869			130⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Oct. 17, 1868			136⅝ ⅌ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,360	Sept. 4	$335,183
February	3,332,083	Sept. 11	56,439
March	2,389,968	Sept. 18	313,119
April	1,767,801	Sept. 25	1,073,854
May	2,612,330	Oct. 2	262,106
June	2,335,531	Oct. 9	460,248
July	6,474,624	Oct. 16	1,010,513
August	3,027,940		
Total since Jan. 1			$28,465,809
Same time 1868			66,829,953
Decrease since Jan. 1			$38,364,144

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,406	March	3,608,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,656,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
July	10,502,045	July	17,384,483
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,625	September	4,358,338
Oct. 2	870,700	Oct. 2	91,237
Oct. 9	2,752,503	Oct. 9	227,774
Oct. 16	3,167,192	Oct. 16	240,435
Total 1869	$109,039,230	Total 1869	$59,783,452
Total 1868	97,997,893	Total 1868	63,765,130

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Oct. 17, '68.
American Gold Coin	130⅛@130@129⅞	136⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	120¾@120½	114⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	118⅛@117¾	111⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	109⅛@108⅜	105⅛
New-York Central	176⅛@185@184½	128⅛
Rock Island	106⅛@108⅛	108⅜
Lake Shore	84⅛@93@92	90
Hudson River	159⅛@168@165	135⅝
Northwestern	71⅛@73	97⅜
Reading	95⅜@95⅛	99
Northwestern Preferred	84⅛@84¾	97⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	28@27⅛	32⅛
Pacific Mail	67⅛@56⅛@59	128
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛@81⅛	109⅛
St. Paul Common	66@67	111
New Tennessee 6s	56@54½	72⅛
New North Carolina 6s	43@40⅛	67⅛
Old Virginia 6s	52⅛@49	57⅛

The sales of Gold through Saturday varied very slightly from 130 ⅌ cent. The business is now chiefly of a trade and banking character—Gold to pay Customs and to settle Foreign Bills of Exchange. Although the Treasury Office sold during the week $3,000,000, it took in for Customs $3,167,192. The shipments of Gold to Europe were $1,010,513, and remittances of Gold to Boston, to pay Customs, we understand to be about $1,500,000. These operations reduce the specie average at Bank $1,114,456, while there is an unexpected increase of $1,211,916 in Greenbacks. The Banks reduce their Loans $2,211,990, and their general line of Deposits $571,729.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OCT. 16.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¼	120¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¾	117¾
American Gold Coin	130	130⅛
Bills of London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds on Tennessee	54¾	54⅛
Old Tennessees	60¼	60⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	41	40⅛
Old North Carolinas	47½	47⅛
New-York Central	177¾	184¼
Reading Railway	94⅞	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	108¼
Northwest Common	71⅛	73
Northwest Preferred	83½	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	56¾	59
St. Paul Preferred	80½	81¼
St. Paul Common	66¾	67
Hudson River	160	165
Lake Shore	90⅛	92
Erie	32⅞	30⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	27¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	119⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	117⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	119⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	117⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	117⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	120⅛	10-40 reg	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	119⅛	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅛	6s Currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Illinois Con. 6s, 1877	101	Missouri 6s	88⅛
Illinois Con. 6s, 1879	101	Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss	88
Indiana 5 ⅌ cent	98⅛	La. 6s, Levee Bds	63⅛
Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., 1878	100	New-York Reg. B. L.	107
Tennessee 6s, ex-cou	60⅛	New-York Coup. B. L.	107
Tennessee 6s, N. Bds	54⅛	N. Y. 7s, B. L., 1872	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	49	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	100
Virginia 6s, N. Bds	50	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	100
North Carolina 6s	47	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	100
North Carolina N. Bs	40⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	102
North Caro. Sp. Tax	44⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	102
South Carolina N. Bs	65		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	90	Morris & Essex 1st M	99⅛
N. Y. Central 6s, R. E.	87	Morris & Essex 2d M	91⅛
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub.	87	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	N. J. Central 1st M	97
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	77	N. J. Central new bds	96⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	80	Pitts., F.W.&C. 1st M	98⅛
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	97	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d M	93⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	102⅛	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.3d M	90
Harlem 1st M	100	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. Fd	80
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c.. 2d M.	90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M	90
Mic.S.&N.S.I.F.7 ⅌ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M	72⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	90	Chic. & Alt. S. Fd	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '70	117	Chic. & Alt. 1st M	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	90
A. & T. H. 2d M. pref.	81	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	82
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	92	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	80⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st M	88⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100⅛
Cons'd 7 ⅌ c. Con	91	M. & St. P. 1st M.7 3-10	87
Han.& St. Jo Land G.	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	89
Del., L. & W. 1st M	96	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	85
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex'd	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M	84	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	77
Gt. West. 1st M., '88	84	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M	77⅛
Gt. West. 2d M., '93	82	Boston, H. & E. guar.	93
Gal. & Chic. Ex'd	98	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	82⅛
Chic. & R. I. 1st M	97⅛	Central Pacific Bonds	93
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Chatham	170
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	118
Merchants'	130	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	143	Hanover	109
Union	125	Irving	113
America	143	Metropolitan	140
City	210	Market	124
Phœnix	109⅛	Nassau	108
North River	95	Continental	99⅛
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	113
Fulton	160	Commonwealth	110⅛
National	111	Imp. & Traders'	140
Merchants' Exch'nge	118	Park	168
Commerce	125	Central National	111
Broadway	280	Fourth National	101⅛
Ocean	92	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	116	Bankers' & Brok. As.	80

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—OCT. 16.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	..
City 6s, New	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	119	120
Pennsylvania Central	56¼	56¾
Reading	95	95⅛
Catawissa Preferred	37	37⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅛
Northern Central	..	47⅞
Lehigh Navigation	33	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$93,275,159 77
Gold receipts	650,178 11
Gold payments	1,962,218 23
Gold balance	83,743,692 60
Currency receipts	1,583,678 21
Currency payments	448,926 41
Currency balance	6,744,380 16
General balance	90,796,088 40
Included in Gold receipts—Customs	310,000 00
Canceled Gold certificates sent to Washington	912,000 00

The Money market of the week closes easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 7@9 ⅌

cent. on short-date Merchant paper of the best class. The Foreign Exchanges leave off 109⅜ for 60 days on London Bankers' bills. There is a free supply of Produce Bills on the market made against direct New-York exports and against Cotton Shipments from the Southern ports.

The Public funds were dull at Friday's quotation, but the light business registered at the Stock Exchange is rather a sign of indisposition on the part of the public to sell than of actual heaviness in the market. The amounts offered at the going quotations are very light. The 5-20s of 1867 are 117¾@117⅞; the 1862s, 120¼@120⅜ ₱ cent.

The Southern State Bonds were fairly supported at the Stock Exchange, and the New-York and Western Railways decidedly better throughout the list, the speculation being led by New-York Central, which, from 177½ ₱ cent., rapidly advanced to 183@185 ₱ cent. Hudson River followed up to 165 ₱ cent., and Harlem to 135 ₱ cent., and this good feeling in the Vanderbilt Stocks imparted some confidence to most of the Western Roads, among which Lake Shore was again the favorite, though the extreme rise of Friday was not maintained.

The citizens of the upper wards on New-York Island have solicited Mr. VANDERBILT to extend the facilities afforded by the horse cars of the Harlem Road through Madison-avenue. He has promised to do so as far as his grant from the Legislature, which starts from Forty-second-street, will permit. It is for the City Councils to say whether the avenue may be so used between Forty-second and Twenty-third streets to complete the new connexion with the down-town routes. Independent of this movement the Harlem Road is fast becoming one of the most important highways out of New-York—important in its City as in its suburban facilities, and in its through connexions with the rich counties of Dutchess and Columbia, the State of Vermont and Canada. Its capital is now only $7,000,000 while it can be made to pay 8 ₱ cent. on $14,000,000, and its whole funded debt is scarcely equal to the value of the real estate of the Company, not required for the Road, and which is brought into market as the bonds mature.

One would suppose that the deplorable muddle of the Gold Exchange Bank had been productive of mischief and injustice enough to its dealers and to the whole Street, without the unseemly exhibition of Saturday, in which one of our most respectable German-American firms were rudely assailed for attempting to pursue a legal remedy for the recovery of only a small portion of their recent losses by the interference of the local Judiciary, through the United States Bankrupt Court. They were not only openly rated in vulgar terms by the new Receiver of the Bank, in the Gold Room, but a subsequent meeting of the creditors of the Bank was called to denounce the legal steps of Messrs. CHARLES UNGER & Co.—the firm in question—and to sign a pledge that *they* would not bring suit in any form, so as to leave the new Receiver to his own time and place for winding up the concern.

There is much that is exceedingly unjust as well as ill-judged in the treatment of this case of Messrs. UNGER. They are creditors of the Bank by deposits made, after the muddle growing out of the non-clearances of the 24th and 25th September. The Money thus involved has nothing to do with Gold or Currency differences. It is due directly from the Bank, and after nearly three weeks' delay and with no prospect of recovery, Messrs. UNGER initiated proceedings in bankruptcy, as others had done, (and been silenced by satisfaction in full,) before them. They could feel no reliance upon the local Courts or their Receiverships, having been recently victimized to the tune of one or two hundred thousand dollars by the restraining orders and injunctions of these Courts, which compelled them to accept 133 or 135 ₱ cent. for Gold which they had advanced upon only a few days before from 143 to 155 ₱ cent. They met their own engagements promptly, but not without heavy sacrifices, and if they have thus far endured quietly the wrongs inflicted, under protection of the local Courts, by the Gold clique, through their brokers, it constitutes no reason why they should not proceed, through the only Court left open to them, to rescue the $25,000 or $27,000 from the wreck of the Bank. We believe it will be discovered, in the end, that it would have been well for the brokers of the clique themselves to have proceeded in bankruptcy against their principals, on the instant of their shutting their books against prompt payments, and suing out injunctions against settlements by their brokers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earngin more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

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We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE APRIL AND OCTOBER INTEREST on the Special Tax Bonds of the State of North Carolina will be paid on presentation at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
D. A. JENKINS,
Treasurer State North Carolina.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.
Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs	1	Resin, bbls	2,271
Cotton, bales	3,096	Pitch, bbls	154
Dried Fruit, pkgs	282	Tar, bbls	745
Eggs, bbls	601	Petrol'm, Ref., bbls	1,919
Flour, bbls	9,405	Pork, pkgs	120
Wheat, bushels	65,391	Beef, pkgs	54
Corn, bushels	2,400	Cutmeats, pkgs	2
Oats, bushels	36,668	Lard, pkgs	115
Rye, bushels	400	Lard, kegs	50
Barley, bushels	9,800	Butter, pkgs	2,827
Grass Seed, bushels	32	Cheese, boxes	12,540
Flaxseed, bushels	102	Stearine, pkgs	33
Beans, bushels	39	Starch, boxes	825
Meal, bbls	50	Tobacco, hhds	133
Black-eye Peas, bags	97	Tobacco, boxes	8
Hops, bales	791	Whisky, bbls	779
Leather, sides	5,380	Wool, bales	51
Crude Turp., bbls	20	Cottonseed, bags	280
Spirits Turp., bbls	443		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—372 bales Cotton, 18 bags Cotton, 88 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 14 pkgs. Machinery, 3 cases Drugs, 18 bales Hemp, 4 bundles Felloes, 4 bbls. Sweeps, 10 bbls. Ashes, 160 bbls. Potatoes, 60 Oars, 1 bbl. Whisky, 6 pkgs. Iodine Water, 3 bales Sponges, 1 case Essence, 100 bales Hog's Hair, 23 bales Riflings, 1 bbl. Oysters, 7,259 bushels Wheat, 86 bundles Whalebone.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—98,423 lbs. Bacon, 1,134,478 lbs. Cheese, 12 cases Paper, 11 cases machinery, 1 Organ, 10 casks Beeswax, 1 bale skins, 18 cases Sewing Machines, 2 cases Rubber, 1,022 bales Cotton, 481 bales Hops, 4 pkgs. Hardware, 4 cases Eggs, 17 cases Dress Goods, 19 cases Corks, 150 cases Fire Alarms, 3,760 lbs. Hams.

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—2,003 bales Cotton, 51,152 bushels Wheat, 50 bbls. Pork, 40 bbls. Beef, 115 tierces Lard, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bales Rags.

By the ship *Minnehaha*, for Londonderry—31,433 bushels Wheat, 3,300 bbls. Flour, 173 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Hedwig Sophia*, for Cork—18,947 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, for London—2,500 bbls. Flour, 17,622 bushels Wheat, 205 bales Hops, 276,987 lbs. Oil Cake, 700 pkgs. Prepared Corn, 373 bbls. Resin, 582 boxes Clocks, 132 cases Sewing Machines, 4,500 lbs. Cheese, 2,520 Staves.

By the bark *Helena*, for Cork—110,383 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Guardian*, (additional cargo,) for Leghorn—55 tons Logwood, 3 boxes Silver-plated Ware.

ASHES—A very light movement has been reported on the old basis of $7 37½@7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 200 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady. Sales, 1,000 bags Rio, by the *Faithlie*, on private terms. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. @17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady, with a moderately active inquiry noted. Sales 2,738 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 1,312 bales for export, 1,131 bales for spinning and 295 bales on speculation; also, 100 bales, basis of Low Middling for October, at 25¼c., and 200 bales do., deliverable free on board at Mobile, on private terms. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus, in this morning's circular: "Our market for the week shows a fair business at irregular prices, closing steady at the quotations. The receipts at this port continue large, but are mostly sold to arrive, but little cotton going into warehouses, and of the 14,000 bales reported as the stock in port, almost the entire amount is on shipboard or has been sold and awaiting shipment. The total sales for the week have been 18,758 bales, including 11,118 bales to exporters, 5,529 bales to spinners, 1,625 bales to speculators and 950 bales in transit. The sales for future delivery, on basis Low Middling, have been, for October, 2,100 bales at 25⅛c.@25¼c.; for November, 800 bales at 25⅛c.@25¾c., and 200 bales free on board at Charleston at 25c.; for December, 1,600 bales at 25½c.@26c., and 200 bales free on board at Charleston on private terms; for January, 1,450 bales at 25¾c.@26c., and 350 bales free on board at Savannah and New Orleans at 25c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 7,473 bales; to Bremen, 1,051 bales; to Hamburg, 1,007 bales; total, 9,531 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 21,965 bales; to the Continent, 12,964 bales; total, 34,929 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24⅛	24¼	25	25¼
Good Ordinary	25½	25¾	26	26¼
Low Middling	26⅛	26½	26¾	27
Middling	26½	26¾	27	27¼
Good Middling	27	27¼	27½	27¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	24,746
Receipts last week	20,014
Receipts the preceding week	18,655
Receipts since Sept. 1	89,129
Receipts since Jan. 1	454,751
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	3,387
Exports since Sept. 1	35,346
Exports since Jan. 1	217,748
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Stock here	14,250

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less activity in State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been comparatively limited at a shade stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bbls. in lots, including poor to common Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$5 90, very inferior to good Extra State at $6@$6 30, good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 80@$6 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 05@$6 35 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60@$5 90
Extra State	6 00@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	5 85@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 05@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been held with more firmness, on, however, a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$6 85 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 85@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in light demand at $6 25@$8 75 for Extra, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good request at $4 75@$6 25 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn-meal is dull at $5@$5 65 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 15 for Southern, and $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at from $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very light supply and quoted up 2c.@3c. a bushel, but the dealings have been unusually limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 58; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 55, closing buoyantly at $1 55 for strictly prime Amber; No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 45; White Genesee at $1 58@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 55; White Southern at $1 65; and Red and Amber Southern at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing depressed and lower, under increased offerings, mainly to arrive soon. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 02@$1 11 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 18 for poor to very choice Mixed Western; closing at about $1 14@$1 15 for the best here, and $1 12 to arrive; $1 15@$1 17 for White; $1 17½@$1 20 for Yellow Western, and $1 25 for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in light supply and demand, at $1 18 for Western, and $1 22 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been offered sparingly, and has been quite firm in price, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of about 4,800 bushels Canada West at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, small lots have been disposed of at from $1 35@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Oats have been rather more sought after, and quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 57,500 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@66c. for Jersey, Southern, Western and State, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 51,152 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 18,947 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 2,500 bbls. Flour and 17,622 bushels Wheat for London; 3,300 bbls. Flour and 31,433 bushels Wheat for Londonderry, and 7,259 bushels Wheat for Havre.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand and firm at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 85c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at 60c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Further sales of 1,000 bales Jute have been noted, and an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. reported.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 57,631 hides; sales 17,600 Hides and 165 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 5,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@25 lbs., at 21¾c.@22¼c., gold, usual selection; 350 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 20 lbs., at 18c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Dry California, 24¾ lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Sisal, 20@21 lbs., on private terms; 200 Dry Central American, 19@21 lbs., on private terms; 700 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., on private terms; 150 Dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., on private terms; 150 Dry West Indies, 15 lbs., at 17c. as they run; 300 Dry Mexican, 21 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Southern, 14 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., at 11¾c.@11⅞c., gold, usual selection; 250 West Salted Vera Cruz, 35 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 66@69 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c.; 75 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., part at 13¼c. gold; 90 bales Calcutta Cow, 9½@11 lbs., at 15½c.@16c., gold. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 108,800 Hides; same time last year, 97,900; year before, 119,800.

HOPS—Have been very moderately dealt in at unaltered figures. We quote: New-York State, New, at 14c.@20c.; Eastern, New, at 12c.@18c.; Ohio at 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 12c.@16c. for common to fair; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Receipts, 791 bales; exports, 686 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been steady, but without much animation. The receipts have been 5,380 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but quoted steady; Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@58c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@73c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

OILS—Prices show no quotable variation, but business has been quite dull. We quote: Crude Whale at 90c. @$1 08 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 92@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $1 95@1 98; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 62½c.@63½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A very limited business has been reported in all kinds, owing partly to the reluctance of buyers to operate freely at asking prices, ranging from 18⅞c.@19c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for do. in bbls.; and 32¾c.@33c. for Refined, of which latter some 4,500 bbls. have been disposed of, for October, delivery, at our quotations. The reported receipts here were 1,919 bbls. Refined; at Philadelphia, 2,100 bbls. Refined and 800 bbls. Crude. The exports hence have been 110,383 gallons Refined for Cork and orders. Standard White, in cases, has been in light demand at 38½c.@39c., and Prime White at 39½c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is quiet at 10¾c.@11c., and 16c.@17c. in cases ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, but without any marked change in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 25, chiefly at $31 for Western Mess, $33 75@$34 for City Mess, $28 75@$29 50 for Prime Mess, and $25 25@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller, first half of December, at $28 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been lightly dealt in, on the basis 13c.@13¾c. for City ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been in limited supply and demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 125 pkgs., at 14¾c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quoted rather stronger in price, on a somewhat better demand, partly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 130 boxes, in lots, at 16¾c. for Cumberland, and 17⅛c.@17¾c. for ice-cured; also, 250 boxes Cumberland, for December and January delivery, on private terms. Lard has been dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of 450 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18¾c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17⅛c.@17¼c. for City, and 17⅛c.@17¾c. for Good to Prime Steam ₱ lb. Beef has been inactive, yet steady, with sales reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $17@$26 ₱ bbl.; sales of 85 bbls., in lots. Butter is in fair demand at well supported prices. We quote State, Common to very Good, 28c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@52½c., and Western, Inferior to Prime, 20c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,827 pkgs. Cheese continues in fair demand at from 10c.@17¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.; the sales of the day were 12,546 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less request, yet firm in price. Sales, 493 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 11¼c.@14¼c., and 1,085 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at about 11⅝c.@12c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12¼c.@12¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅞c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅛c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅜c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅛c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 15c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Java Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; also, 28,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19¼c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported of 190 bbls., in lots, at $1 20@$1 21, nearly all $1 20 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 779 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather stronger as to rates, but have been comparatively dull. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton at 7-32d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 100 bbls. Tallow, by steam, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889. Mortgage only $10,700 per mile.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 30 Broad-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.

In Boston, Mass., on or about Sept. 1, 1864, CERTIFICATE NO. 27,438, dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, and CERTIFICATE dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the tock of the Bank of the Republic in New-York, both in the name of Geo. W. Baldwin.

Transfer of the above has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.

BALDWIN & WEEKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK at close of business, Oct. 9, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$504,076 94
Overdrafts	368 21
United States bonds to secure circulation	257,500 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	51,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,424 22
Due from other national banks	33,235 13
Banking house	11,000 00
Current expenses	4,879 60
Taxes paid	4,040 48
Premiums	1,610 00
Cash items (including stamps)	18,527 25
Exchanges for clearing house	67,019 80
Bills of other banks	83,928 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,653 98
Specie, viz., coin	1,102 89
Gold Treasury notes	8,600 00
Legal-tender notes	125,750 00
Three per cent. certificates	145,000 00
Total	$1,270,716 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	81,000 00
Discount	12,414 88
Exchange	50 46
Interest	3,910 43
Profit and loss	8,089 27
National bank circulation outstanding	221,585 00
Individual deposits	655,922 73
Certified checks	37,743 73
Total	$1,270,716 50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, RICHARD HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of October, 1869. HENRY BISCHOFF, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. P. DE GRAAF,
GEO. M. VAN DERLIP, } Directors.
A. C. BENEDICT,

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TREASURY WILL MAKE the following purchases of United States Five-twenty Bonds and sales of gold during this week:

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

Oct. 20—Two million Five-twenty Bonds.

Oct. 21—One million Five-twenty Bonds, Sinking Fund.

SALES OF GOLD.

Oct. 19—One million.

Oct. 22—One million.

Five per cent. of all bids must be deposited with the bid in a certified check.

All payments for gold must be made in currency at the time of delivery.

The Treasury reserves the right to accept all offers for bonds that may be made. The purchases and sales will take place at 12 o'clock on the days above mentioned, and will be governed by the rules heretofore observed for purchases and sales, subject to the restrictions above noted. Further information can be had upon application to the Deputy Assistant Treasurer at this office.

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R.R. CO., COR. 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Company for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held, as above, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of directors, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn, on the 18th of October, 1869.

Polls open at 3 o'clock P. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st day of November. R. BUCK, Cashier.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF ROCHESter City Water Works Company, First Mortgage, a choice security at a low rate, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par. Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

STUYVESANT & D'WOLF,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

The following bonds were stolen from the safe of this Company on the morning of the 9th inst.: 9 Hudson River R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 5-20 of '65, No. 4,405, for $10,000, reg.; 4 U. S. 5-20s for $5,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. Currency Bond for $5,000, reg.; 2 N. Y. Bounty Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 8,761, for $5,000, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 23,282, for $1,000, reg.; 7 City of Poughkeepsie Bounty Bonds, Nos. 44 to 50 inclusive, for $1,000 each; 1 U. S. 5-20 for $500, coupon; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons. The above securities belong to this Company, and the following to other parties: 2 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $100 each, coupons; 7 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 3,052, 4,227, 4,228, 9,975, 16,633, 18,180 and 19,889, for $100 each, coupons; 2 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 604, 2,923, for $50 each, coupons, and 3 U. S. 5-20s of '68, Nos. 1,318, 1,319 and 1,320, for $100 each, coupons.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any or either of the foregoing securities.

L. G. DODGE, Secretary of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 9, 1869.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869.

Loans and discounts		$11,653,597 31
United States Bonds to secure circulation		6,905,000 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits		500,000 00
United States Bonds on hand		100,000 00
New-York State and City stocks		191,000 00
Due from national banks		149,885 28
Due from other banks and bankers		43,335 78
Banking house and lots		400,000 00
Current expenses		30,777 80
Cash items—Checks in exchanges		3,065,112 13
Bills of other national banks		153,131 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels		8,672 02
Specie, viz.: Coin	$14,573 65	
Gold Treasury notes	1,227,840 00	
Checks payable in gold	25,087 50—	1,267,501 15
Legal-tender notes		1,810,318 00
United States 3 per cent. certificates		3,125,000 00
Total		$29,403,330 47
Capital stock		$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	$3,022,114 98	
Profits	409,275 77—	3,431,390 75
Circulating notes outstanding		5,898,905 00
Individual deposits	$5,598,900 51	
Certified checks	1,902,214 29	
United States deposits	133,199 12	
Due to national banks	1,539,490 19	
Due to other banks and bankers	899,230 61—	10,073,034 72
Total		$29,403,330 47

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of October, 1869. GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:
A NORRIE,
JNO. C. GREEN, } Directors.
A. A. LOW.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 1st November, at 2 o'clock, at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69. Polls close at 3 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$698 25 in Gold.

Is realized yearly from an investment of $10,000 currency in CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, while only $475 are derived from $10,000 invested in Government 6s. $2,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, 40 years to run, on 140 miles of road, or LESS THAN $18,000 PER MILE.

It runs through the richest lands of Illinois, along the line of Indiana, and from which the local business, bound to this road, is estimated to net $733,000, or nearly THREE TIMES what is required for interest and sinking fund on the WHOLE ISSUE. It is the SHORTEST LINE FROM CHICAGO, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Nashville to New-Orleans, &c., AND opens to the Chicago market rich ORE AND COAL BEDS, sufficient in themselves to insure large earnings. It also brings the Brazil Coal Mines nearer to Chicago by 90 MILES THAN ANY other line. Total cost of construction and equipment estimated at $4,500,000. $2,100,000 of stock subscribed, which pays for right of way, grading, bridging, &c. WHOLE AMOUNT OF IRON ALREADY OBTAINED. From Chicago to Momence, 55 MILES, NOW OPEN TO BUSINESS.

ADHERING TO OUR POSITIVE RULE NEVER TO OFFER ANYTHING FOR SALE WHICH WE DO NOT OF OURSELVES BELIEVE TO BE GOOD, WE ADD THAT WE HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED THIS ENTIRE LINE OF ROAD, FINISHED AND PROJECTED, AS WELL AS THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH IT RUNS, ITS FULL CHARACTER AND CAPACITY FOR VERIFYING THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS, AND THE RESULT IS, WE OFFER THESE BONDS WITH ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR VALUE AND SOUNDNESS.

PAMPHLETS IN MORE COMPLETE DETAIL, WITH MAPS, CAN BE HAD OF US.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	119¾	120	5-20 Coupon, '67.	117⅝	117¾
Coupon, 1881	119¾	120	5-20 Coupon, '68.	117¾	118.
5-20 Regis., 1862.	115¼	115¾	10-40 Registered	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '62.	120¼	120⅜	10-40 Coupon	108¼	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	119¼	119⅜	Gold	130	130⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	119½	119⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	117⅜	117½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,390,368 95
Overdrafts		790 45
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		593,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		148,900 00
Superintendent of Bank Department at Albany		5,000 00
Due from other national banks		101,068 34
Due from other banks and bankers		3,295 70
Banking House		75,000 00
Other real estate		7,300 00
Current expenses		10,989 02
Cash items (including stamps)		22,319 44
Exchanges for Clearing House		299,735 62
Bills of other national banks		41,535 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		2,554 59
Specie, viz.,—Coin	$4,920	
Gold Treasury notes	48,100—	53,020 00
Legal-tender notes		190,165 00
Three-per-cent. certificates		250,000 00
Total		$3,402,062 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Discount	$21,754 33	
Interest	36,456 95	
Profit and loss	13,249 04—	71,460 32
National bank circulation outstanding		261,544 00
State bank circulation outstanding		4,523 00
Individual deposits		1,608,908 79
Certified checks		27,732 85
Due to national banks		267,560 84
Due to other banks and bankers		106,919 82
Dividends unpaid		3,412 50
Total		$3,402,062 12

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, 1869.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

Correct—Attest:
R. P. PERRIN,
GEO. W. QUINTARD, } Directors.
J. W. MERSEREAU,

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA Railroad bonds, indorsed by State of Tennessee, wanted at the office of WARNER, TALMADGE & CO., No. 39 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 2d November. WM. WHITE, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., Booth's Building.

Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBAR, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., *Sun* Building, opposite City Hall.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.

One dollar will commence an account. On Special Deposits check books furnished, and interest allowed on daily balances.

Savings Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Call for a circular, containing valuable information.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, } Vice-Presidents.
RICHARD VOSE, }
GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,729,396 71.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable girl in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist with the coarse washing if required; best City references, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress by a very efficient and trustworthy girl; is a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is a valuable person; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' OR NURSE, or chambermaid and seamstress' situation; experienced nurse; good seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on a machine, &c., by a very respectable young woman; has the best testimonials; at 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; she thoroughly understands her business; French fluting and doing up fine muslins in the neatest manner; has the best City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT AND willing girls, with excellent City reference, situations in one family; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; the other as regular chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining room; wages $15 and $12. Call No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in an American family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references; three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days in fancy store, No. 275 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence, a position as housekeeper in private family or first-class hotel: would not object to leave the City; best references. Address for three days, Mrs. J. M. S., in care of Rev. Edward Hopper, No. 68 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family washing or for a few gentlemen; understands fine washing and fluting and polishing; good City references as to capacity and character. Call or address Mrs. BENSON, No. 751 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse with a family going to Europe, or to wait on an invalid lady; is not sea sick; can be well recommended. Call or address for two days No. 24 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objections to a first-class boarding house or the country. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PRESbyterian girls, together, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 287 Spring-st., near Hudson, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and trustworthy infants' nurse; is particularly skilled in bringing up a child on the bottle; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 120 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; is a very good baker, and has the very best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 116 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, tidy young woman, with excellent City reference from her last place, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 318 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist in chamberwork and make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of English cooking; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is thoroughly experienced in the care of children; is perfectly qualified to take the entire charge of an infant; is a good sewer; superior City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as an excellent cook in a private family; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; would assist in chamberwork; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 418 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av., over the tea store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMBERmaid and waitress, a situation; has first-class City references; understands the care of silver; is neat and tidy. Call at 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 326 East 25th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her work; no objection to assist with coarse washing: first-class City references. Apply at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSmaker, to go out by the day; or would cut and fit in an establishment. Best of references. Address DRESSMAKER, Box 195 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress, in a small family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more customers, to go by the day or week; City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call or address K. KOBER, No. 317 5th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid; will assist in waiting; no objections to a boarding house; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and to assist in chamberwork; understands all kinds of fluting; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 208 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call or address No. 349 East 12th-st., second floor, over bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing or a few families' washing; fluting done, if required, at her own home, No. 511 6th-av., near 32d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as first class laundress; the best of City references can be given. Call at 49 3d-av.

A LADY WISHES, AS VISITING GOVerness, to attend a few families, and teach young children English, French and music; has had years' experience, and can give satisfactory reference. Call on or address, all the week, M. L., No. 108 3d-av., second floor.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., (new No. 335,) wanted situations for a large number of recommended ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, professed cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.; no charge till engaged; all experienced servants and girls lately landed can get the best situations, and in less time than at any other place in New-York City; try it and you will find it so.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-av., corner 25th-st., will be found a number of very select servants, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and for general housework.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young women, (sisters;) wish to live together in a private family; one as first-rate cook and assist in washing and ironing, the other as waitress and assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUations; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry and desserts; the other as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; both understand their business; have the best City references from last place, where they lived nearly four years. Call for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper to an elderly gentleman; is a plain cook; understands milk, butter, bread; in sickness not an unkind nurse; would make home comfortable; if permitted to keep a little boy with her she will be happy to take less wages; has first-class reference. Call at No. 78 Avenue D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable; can do all kinds of family cooking; would assist with the washing; meats, game, pastry, &c.; has the best City references. At No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; is competent for either; will be obliging and make herself useful in whatever is required; undoubted City reference. Call at No. 448 6th-av., corner of 27th-st., in the upholstery store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN who has taken care of a house for a lady while in Europe, the same position or a similar one; or the care of an invalid or an aged person; best City reference. Apply at No. 323 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 335 East 13th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in City or country, or gardener and coachman, by a lively, steady young man; thoroughly understands both branches in every part; can take charge of a gentleman's place; can milk; wages moderate; best City references. Address J. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class, single man, as coachman; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a careful, good driver; good references from first-class gentlemen. Call or address W. D., for two days, No. 124 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom, or inside servant, by a thoroughly efficient colored man; he understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a first-class waiter and has good City references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a middle-aged married man; understands his business; is neat and quick about his work, and keeps everything in good order. Address GARDENER, Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., until November.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; understands horses thoroughly; is sober and honest, and makes his employer's interest his own, and desires a permanent situation. Address T. W., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can clip and singe; good reference. Address for two days M. B., No. 8 Jones-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his business as coachman and care of horses; City or country; sober, willing and obliging. Address W. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; a good driver, an excellent groom; sober and industrious. Address R. R. STORY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener on a small place in the country by a single Englishman; is civil and willing; best City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly competent man; will be generally useful; can give best City reference. Address K, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has long experience and ten years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address J. R. K., No. 28 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; eighteen years' reference from his present employer. Call or address, for two days, at No. 53 East 41st-st. No objection to a place in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; has many years' experience in City driving; best of City reference as to sobriety and capability. Address B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT bookkeeper, commercial correspondent, &c., of good habits and character, and gentlemanly address, desires a situation in an extensive mercantile or banking establishment; A1 reference or security. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 1,773 New-York Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING.

WANTED—A practical man to take charge of the manufacturing department of a wholesale clothing house. Address, with references, Box No. 1,752 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HANDS ON ladies' and children's undergarments, to work in the store; none but thoroughly competent persons need apply to LORD & TAYLOR, No. 463 Broadway, entrance on Grand-st.

WANTED—A SUITABLE PERSON TO take charge of the manufacture of ladies' and children's underwear and suits. Address with references, Box No. 1,752 Post Office, New-York.

A FACT—SITUATIONS READY; NO NEED to wait; pay when engaged, at the magnificent American office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st. Wanted housekeepers, chambermaids, Protestants, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

"OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED."

A wholesale drug house of the highest standing will sell out their entire business. Terms liberal. Unexceptionable references required before negotiations will be entered into. Address DRUGS, Box No. 1,219 New-York Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF interest in a book and stationery business, established May 10, 1869, by the subscriber, in Leavenworth, Kansas; capital required, $6,000 to $7,000; best of chances for business extension; would prefer a partner acquainted with the business. Address G. H. OLIVER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

$3.000—PARTNER WANTED IN an old-established and prosperous book and stationery business in Brooklyn; an investigation is invited. Apply on the premises, No. 16 Myrtle-av.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIately by DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. By Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorators lost manhood is restored in fifteen minutes. Price $5.

RELIEF FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—INstitution for the treatment of diseases of the chest, No. 20 West 24th-st. Hours 10 to 3, except Sunday.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT PARTItion, with gas fixtures, suitable for a banking or insurance office. No. 39 Wall-st., room No. 13.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Characters by Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Wyndham, Miss Henriques and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SAM. Leading character by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—PEARL OF SAVOY. Evening—FLICK FLOCK. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MONTE CRISTO and RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) &c. Performance by Mr. J. Levy on the cornet-a-piston.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN, by Professor Hermann.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE ON ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. By Captain C. F. Hall.

JERSEY CITY CURRICULUM.
Newark-av.
ROMAN AND GRECIAN STATUESQUES.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last six months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

On Saturday the troops of the Spanish Regency, by an order from General PRIM, attacked Valencia, and after a bombardment the city surrendered unconditionally. The Republican leaders have disappeared, but are believed to be concealed in the city. Before the fight the clergy exhorted the insurgents to surrender, but they refused. Many of them were taken prisoners with arms in their hands. The suspension of the sittings of the Cortes was made without naming a day for the next meeting. Arrests of prominent Republicans in Madrid continue to be made.

The French Deputies of the "Left" are to hold a meeting to-day to draft a manifesto. There are fresh rumors of an intended modification of the Cabinet, and M. ROUHER'S return, with a liberal scheme, is spoken of. The strike of the merchants' clerks in Paris has become general.

The remains of SAINTE BEUVE were interred in Paris on Saturday without religious ceremonies.

The *Patrie* of yesterday denies the rumor of Ministry modification.

GENERAL.

News received by the steamship *Rio Janeiro*, which has arrived at Lisbon, confirms the report that LOPEZ was at San Estanislaus, Paraguay. At last accounts he was being pursued, and it was thought that he was trying to reach Bolivian territory. Advices received in Paris from Paraguayan sources represent that LOPEZ is in position at Estanislaus, with a considerable force, and that the Allies are unable to pursue for want of horses and mules.

It is currently reported in Omaha that the Government surveying party, numbering twelve men, under NELSON BUCK, have been massacred by the Indians about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson.

In a shooting affair at Taylorsville, Ind., on Sunday last, HARVEY SPRINGSTOOR and his brother ABRAHAM were killed by two brothers named CLARK. Soon afterward a self-constituted Committee waited upon MOSS RICE, who had previously been "warned" to leave the county, and fired several shots at him, upon which he left. Another of the RICES, who had been "warned," but failed to comply, was found dead in the woods. SPRINGSTOOR, it was believed, was a member of the Vigilance Committee.

The Commercial Convention at Louisville, Ky., adjourned *sine die* on Saturday. The emigration majority report favoring the introduction of Chinese labor, led to a lively discussion, and the whole matter was finally voted down. President FILLMORE, in reply to a vote of thanks for "the dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties," after alluding to the importance of the Convention, said that he should never again appear in a public body.

Passed Assistant Surgeon CHARLES L. GREEN, who was tried recently before a Court Martial for disobedience of orders, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, to take effect from Jan. 15, 1870, the date of the expiration of his leave.

A portion of the trestle-work of the bridge now building across the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., gave way Saturday, and six workmen were precipitated a distance of ninety-five feet. Two were killed, two fatally injured, and the other two slightly. Another man, while walking across the bridge, missed his footing, fell the same distance, and was instantly killed.

The wreck of the ship *J. P. Whitney*, of New-Orleans, is reported to the State Department by our Consul at the Mauritius. The second officer and twenty-one seamen were drowned, and the captain, first officer, eight seamen and a passenger rescued and taken to Mauritius. The wreck of the ship *Electric Spark*, on the Irish coast, is also reported by the Consul at Dublin.

Admiral FARRAGUT was better on Saturday, and his physicians have now strong hopes that he will recover.

The Maverick Petroleum Refinery in East Boston was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss estimated at $50,000, with small insurance.

In the Philadelphia City contested election case, decided Saturday, Mayor FOX was declared entitled to his seat by a majority of sixty-eight. All the other Democratic incumbents are thrown out. The opinion of the Court showed that many frauds had been committed. Judge LUDLOW dissented from the decision.

The Lousiana State Seminary, near Alexandria, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, it is supposed by an incendiary. The library, apparatus and furniture were saved. The loss is $140,000. The buildings were not insured.

LOCAL.

At a late hour Saturday evening, PETER TIGHE, of No. 130 Elizabeth-street, entered the saloon of ROBERT C. CAMPBELL, No. 60 Essex-street, and sat down in a chair, and in a few minutes was discovered to be dead. Coroner KEENAN was notified and gave permission for the removal of the body to TIGHE'S residence.

To-day the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence the trial of causes, Judge BARNARD presiding. The calendar is a lengthy one, and comprises some very important cases. Among these is that of DAVID BURKE, the alleged murderer of THOMAS CANE, at Hunter's Point, on the night of the 25th of October, 1868, during the great petroleum fire on board the brig *Lord Hartington*, and in the oil works of ROCKFELLERS, ANDREWS & CO., and WARREN & CO. He was tried once before, but the jury not all believing in capital punishment he was remanded to prison. He will probably be arraigned to-day.

In the case of Foreman JAMES WHALEN, of Metropolitan Engine No. 6, who, while going to a fire Saturday night, was thrown under the wheels of the engine, run over and killed, a verdict was rendered yesterday censuring the authorities for permitting the obstructions in Cedar-street which caused the accident.

Influence of Tennessee Legislation upon National Politics.

In his message to the Tennessee Legislature, Governor SENTER remarks upon the possible influence of its action upon the policy of the General Government:

> "Much may depend upon the action of Tennessee, as to the time and conditions for the restoration of other Southern States and their people to their former respective relations with the General Government, which, identified with her in past sufferings, yet have not been equally fortunate in regaining their advantages as States in the Union again. There are many worthy men of Tennessee who labor under the disabilities imposed by Congress, and which consequently our State powers are inadequate to reach. Joined to all this, the State itself in its exhausted condition has become most seriously complicated with the General Government in its railroad and other important material interests. The adoption of the amendment by a Legislature more thoroughly representative of her whole people than any fortune has afforded since the war, would at once tend to inspire confidence with the Northern people, create a friendly interest in Congress, and perhaps win the strong helping hand of the General Government in our many wants. Profoundly impressed with these considerations, and by the emphatic declaration of the people of Tennessee at their last election for making equally before the law and in political privileges, I would be recreant to my own concerns and to my convictions of the public interest, did I fail to most earnestly yet respectfully recommend the proposed amendment for ratification by your honorable body."

We cannot suppose that any perversity which may be displayed at Nashville will influence the proceedings of Congress with regard to the three States which yet await readmission. Whether Virginia, Mississippi and Texas be declared reconstructed, and entitled to Federal representation and the local rights which reconstruction confers, is a question which must, in all fairness, be decided on its merits. The readmission of Virginia does not depend upon the realization of satisfactory results in the other excluded States, or either of them. Each will be judged with reference to the requirements of the Reconstruction acts and the character and qualifications of the Senators and Representatives who may seek admission in its name. No man in his right mind can propose any other test. And certainly the nation's sense of justice would revolt against a proposal to apply an extra turn of the screw to Virginia because the Democrats of the Tennessee Legislature happen to elect ANDREW JOHNSON Senator or reject the Fifteenth Amendment. To this extent we deem Governor SENTER'S apprehensions groundless.

And yet it is unquestionably true, as he suggests, that the spirit and purposes revealed by the majority at Nashville will in some degree influence the decision of Congress when a proposal to abrogate disabilities comes up for consideration, and will also influence the feeling of the Republican Party upon other questions more directly affecting the prosperity of the South. The result of the late election was due to the generous course pursued by Governor SENTER and the resistance of the more moderate Republicans to the proscriptive policy of STOKES and his friends.* While the canvass lasted, no mention was made of measures which the Democratic members of the Legislature now propose to enact. There was no talk, then, of a crusade against the common school system or the political privileges of the freedmen. On the contrary, the Democrats who supported SENTER professed to be as willing as the Radicals who supported STOKES to accept the new order of things—negro suffrage included—as an accomplished fact. The main issue of the election was, continued proscription or the speediest possible removal of all disabilities; and those of us at the North who sympathized with the liberal and generous views of the Senter Party saw, or thought we saw, in their success an assurance of harmony and prosperity in the State.

If, then, the aggressive spirit manifested by the majority in the Legislature be persisted in, the reasoning which led Governor SENTER, Mr. BROWNLOW, and the enfranchising Republicans of Tennessee to take an advanced position will need to be reconsidered. Disfranchisement is bad, but its burdens, if they are to be borne at all, better fit the shoulders of those who fought against the Union than of those who battled in its defence. And though there may be no immediate remedy for the wrongs which seem to be impending in Tennessee, we may be quite sure that they will indirectly influence Republican opinion in other States, and at Washington, in connection with the disabilities over which Congress retains control. The abstract argument in favor of universal amnesty will continue sound. But the expediency of its enactment will be open to some doubt if the experience of Tennessee prove that those who suffer from disabilities wait but for the opportunity to abuse any power they may acquire. The opposition offered to the fifteenth amendment thus tends to indicate the necessity for its ratification. And the proscriptive temper of the party which has most to gain from the removal of disabilities is the strongest reason against precipitate action upon that subject.

Reduce the Taxes.

The declaration of the Commercial Convention in favor of simplifying, equalizing, and reducing the taxes, is precisely what might have been expected from an assemblage representing much of the commerce and enterprise of the country. A convention of iron manufacturers, or of woolen manufacturers, or of lumberers, or of salt monopolists would not have sent forth any declaration of the kind. They would probably have declared the present system of taxation the *ne plus ultra* of fiscal wisdom. They might perchance have suggested a gentle increase of the tariff in their own behalf. Certainly they would not have prayed Congress to simplify, equalize, or reduce the taxation that now is. But the general commerce and industry of the country, being sufferers from a system which, in all its aspects, is crude and unsatisfactory, and from a tariff constructed in the interest of small, favored classes rather than of the country, are earnestly desirous of reform. The Louisville Convention only expresses the feeling universal among the people when it calls for revision and amendment.

The first point which Congress may be asked to consider is, that the present aggregate of taxation is in excess of the actual requirements of the Treasury. The rapid progress made by Mr. BOUTWELL in the reduction of the debt is undoubtedly a source of honest pride. And the improvement it has imparted to the public credit may as certainly be made the means of lightening the burden on account of interest on the debt. But the national honor does not exact the extinguishment of the debt in fourteen years, which, as Mr. BOUTWELL tells us, would be possible if the present rate of taxation be maintained. What is essential is, that a steady and definite reduction of the principal go on. For all practical purposes a yearly extinction of fifty millions would be an adequate rate of relief from debt, and by limiting it to this amount a margin of fifty millions more would be available for the reduction of taxes. Even then, according to Mr. BOUTWELL, the debt may be paid off in less than twenty-two years.

Apart, then, from the reduction of taxes which the rigorous economy of General GRANT'S Administration renders practicable, and apart from the relief which would follow the funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest, it is manifest that taxation may be reduced to the extent of fifty millions without embarrassment to the public service or damage to the public credit.

But to obtain the full benefit of reduced taxation, a simplification and equalization of burdens is imperatively required. Hence a careful, well-informed and essentially just revision of the entire system is a preliminary that should not be overlooked. The reports of Commissioner WELLS are a valuable contribution to this end; and the experience he has acquired marks him out as a man whose counsel should carry weight in the deliberations of the Congressional Committees. The country, meanwhile, without pretending to have an intimate acquaintance with fiscal mysteries, is alive to the iniquities of the system and the necessity of realizing from reductions the most equally diffused relief. The Income tax will admit of abatement in rate and amendment in important details. And to reduce the tariff to the revenue standard and purge it of the evils which monopoly has engrafted upon it, there must be more thoroughness and courage than have yet been brought to bear upon the subject. The interests which made the tariff what it is will resist all improvement; they will neither acquiesce in its simplification nor consent to the equalization which the Commercial Convention demands.

Usury on Mortgages.

A legal decision in a recent action before the Supreme Court deserves extended consideration, referring, as it does, to a class of proceedings of great interest to borrowers and lenders of money. It appears that a firm in this City took a somewhat roundabout method of obtaining a loan upon certain property. They executed a mortgage upon it to the plaintiff in the case, as security to him for his indorsement upon their promissory note. The defendant bought the note of them at a usurious discount, but when it fell due and was not paid, brought no action against the indorser. The latter took the initiative, and sued to have the note adjudged void on the ground of usury, and the decision of the Court has been rendered in his favor to that effect.

A large proportion of the transactions in mortgages during the past year are by no means so cleverly vailed as the case in question. The recent usury trials only affected a particular form of transgression of the statute. The extensive shoulders of Broad-street were gently flagellated, and loans are no longer sold upon the sidewalk. Does anybody imagine thereupon that he can borrow money at seven per cent per annum? Let him set out on such a pilgrimage with his scrip in hand. Be his scrip stocks, notes, bonds, produce receipts or dry-goods invoices, it matters not; the roads differ, but they all lead to one position. Probably he goes through the form of selling the securities that he really hypothecates, and when the loan is taken up, he buys them back at a higher price. The seven per cent. per annum is to be paid likewise; it is additional. The difference between what he receives and what he pays has a variety of designations, such as commission for buying and selling; brokerage; cost of indorsement or of discounting paper; storage on goods and charges for handling them; the rise or fall of gold; a percentage of foreign exchange: but, in point of fact, it is simply a bonus for the use of money. In respect to loans on bond and mortgage, the favorite euphemism for usury is lawyers' charges. Many lenders only make such loans for one year; after that, if extended, the lawyers charges may be repeated. Nominally these charges are counsel fees and expenses of examining title. The borrower may have had his title investigated the day before, but it must be searched again. A lender, to be satisfied, must fish up the truth from the bottom with his own bucket. Strange to relate, the cost of legal searches depends but little upon the difficulties of making them; it is the difficulties of the borrower that gauge the expense. Many of our citizens invested their means largely in high-priced boulevard lots last Winter; wanting money now, they pay, say $2,000 to have a title searched, and obtain a loan of $20,000. We are credibly informed that during the recent stringency in the money market, ten per cent. was thus paid for a short loan on property in Broadway.

The party lending the money is not presumed to know of these proceedings; he may be aware that his lawyer is very choice in selecting investments, but the fees do not come out of his pocket. Capitalists noticeably prefer expensive lawyers, much as ladies consult physicians, with implicit faith if they only charge enough. When these costly loans mature, it is possible that the methods of negotiating them may be investigated by our tribunals. As a matter of mercantile etiquette, it is considered bad taste to plead usury; but men sometimes forget their manners when their property is in jeopardy. Inquiries may be made in Court concerning transactions between lawyers and clients, and questions put as to the ultimate disposition of the heavy disbursements. It may be troublesome to the lenders to clear themselves from the suspicion of usury "What is it," Rosa Dartle used to ask of David Copperfield, "to be young and innocent?"

Railway Economy—Advantages of Consolidation.

Commercial causes are bringing about in America the results that have long characterized British railway development—the uniting, under a single management, of the connecting lines between great marts, and their more important feeders. Whatever may be the political powers of the great moneyed corporations thus created, their commercial results can hardly fail to benefit the general public. The railways that now compose a trunk line from tide water to the Mississippi, were never independent, commercially, however diversely their managers may have thought or acted upon the great questions of financial and mechanical engineering involved. Indeed, the want of a uniform policy has proved to them a greater embarrassment than the expense and the complication of numerous organizations, each struggling for individual maintenance and the balance of power. The fact that a railway has one management for all of its sections rather than a separate management for each of its sections, does not make it a more "dangerous monopoly;" on the contrary, as the single management is likely to be the best essence of former organizations' the consolidated line is pretty certain to be more economically and more safely worked, and so to better satisfy both transporters and shareholders.

To the engineering rather than to the commercial possibilities growing out of consolidation, we wish to call attention at this time. That the present system of constructing and working railways is almost fatally costly and exceedingly dangerous, is universally admitted. Notable improvements have indeed been made and adopted in almost every department; but at the same time equally notable defects have crept into every department. Although some attention to ballasting, drainage, rail-jointing, and the use of steel rails has been forced upon most of our railway managers, nearly all of them are far behind European ideas regarding road bed and superstructure; and as to real permanent way—road beds that require no more repairs than the foundations of buildings, and sleepers and rails of such material, weight and elasticity that the army of track repairers shall dwindle down to a score of inspectors—such a thing is not even reckoned among the possibilities. Although the locomotive has been greatly improved in detail, the grand, radical defect of driving-wheels loaded twice or thrice as heavily as the other wheels of the train, so as to demand twice or thrice the strength of way and bridges that a distributed load would require, is rather on the increase.

One of the great problems in railway management has been worked out, and to a large extent, made the basis of practice, viz: that, as our State Engineer expresses it in his late report, "economy lies in the greatest possible concentration of power, attendance and labor." A large and uniform load, such as a through passenger train, or more especially a through freight train, instead of being broken up into sections, each with its engine and organization, is now attached to the most powerful engine that the road will carry, and all the cars that can be drawn at the prescribed speed, are run by one locomotive, one engine man, one fireman, one conductor—one man at each post instead of three or four sets of men at three or four sets of posts. This detail of railway management, indeed, illustrates the general subject upon which we are speaking—the advantages of concentration and consolidation of power, both physical and mental. And this economy in the running of trains is becoming established, in spite of the fact that these heavy engines, as constructed on the old plan of a few wheels greatly loaded instead of many wheels lightly loaded, largely increase the cost of maintaining the road.

There is, however, another feature of railway economy—the complement of the system above described, and as thoroughly proved, which is not yet the basis of extensive practice. It is the working of light, short traffic by light engines and cars, or by the "steam carriage system," as it is now called in England, which reduces the wear and tear of machinery to the minimum. It might, at first, seem that if one of these systems is right the other is wrong—that if working and maintenance expenses can be reduced by light machinery in one case, heavy machinery is a mistake in any case. The conditions however, of uniform and heavy loads and long runs in the one case, and of variable loads and short runs in the other case, make all the difference in the character of the machinery required. Heavily loaded wheels, indeed, are never right; the concentration of power in working through freight is a success in spite of them, and when locomotives are articulated—made flexible so that many wheels can conform without binding to the curves and inequalities of the road, the light weight principle will be of more importance even to heavy traffic than to light local traffic. The steam carriage system is the working of the traffic of minor stations, between principal stations, by small locomotive cars—the power and the passenger and baggage or the freight room being on the same frame or in the same vehicle. Dividing trains up into single cars certainly appears to be at variance with one of the chief features of the through freight system, in that it multiplies organizations and attendants; but, in fact, as compared with the present method of local traffic, it does not multiply them. There are more engine men and conductors, but the engine man can be a fireman and the conductor can be baggage master and brakeman of a single car making very short runs. Instead of stopping and starting cars enough to carry three hundred passengers, at every station for fifty miles, and only running full for the last ten miles, which is about the case of all local trains entering our cities, the plan is to pick up passengers not only at the minor stations, but at every road crossing on each ten or fifteen mile section of railway, and to carry them to the principal station on that section by steam carriages. Thence they will be taken to the city by express trains stopping four or five times, instead of twenty times, in the fifty miles. Thus the time of the greatest number—resident at the principal towns—is saved, the small places are accommodated as well as before; the little settlements not before reached or developed, are served, and will therefore grow and make business; and the expenses of the railway company are decreased, which will ultimately lead to a reduction of fares.

We have thus sketched some of the leading problems in modern railway economy—better permanent-way; the greater concentration of power and attendance, for long and uniform traffic, by means of articulated locomotives; and the working of light, local traffic by light engines and cars or by steam carriages. We think these problems are certain to be better solved by great corporations than by little ones, chiefly because great corporations can afford, and will have in the long run, the best engineering talent and experience, and also because the necessities and opportunity for working out these problems are greater on long than on short lines. Consolidation furnishes the means and the scope for systematic improvement, and the shareholders of consolidated lines should hold their management to a new and a larger accountability.

Our State Charities.

The second annual report of the Board o State Commissioners of Public Charities is valuable not more from the fresh statistics it furnishes of the condition and efficiency of the various institutions under its charge, than for the general observations it throws out regarding possible changes for the better.

The truth is that social science has now reached a point in which public charities cannot be left to the slipshod, haphazard organization and management which were so much and so ignorantly lauded before intelligent discussion was applied to their affairs. In the different State charities of which the present report speaks, there is, as it justly complains, a needless diversity of organization—some being private, self-perpetuating corporations; others, boards appointed by the State; others still, companies of trustees or stockholders, voting in person or by proxy. It is worth while to find out what is the best of these various methods of organization, and under it to secure the advantages of uniformity.

Again, a thoughtful inquiry is made "whether public buildings are not too costly in some instances?" The argument is that constant improvements are making in our time regarding public structures, and yet if too much money is laid out on them there is a disposition to complain of reform, no matter how pressing its need may be. It is, then, felt by the people, very naturally, as if too much capital had been invested for so brief use; and, as a matter of fact, this, we believe, was one of the arguments employed against breaking up the famous Greenwich Hospital. The labor and money laid out in making its buildings commodious, its ground pleasant, and all its surroundings and appurtenances perfect, became a serious objection, when it was proposed at last to change the character of the institution, and to give its funds more directly to pensioners, who should live in private families or elsewhere. The same argument was lately urged also with regard to increasing prison accommodations in our own State. We have long been at a standstill, not knowing whether it was wise to go on adding to the Sing Sing building, when increasing the number of convicts seemed to increase their lawlessness, and yet disliking to lose the advantage of the costly accommodations already there.

Again, in respect to sites, it is wisely suggested that it is often poor economy to take the gift of a few thousand dollars or a parcel of land, under the condition of fixing an important institution on a particular spot. We remember a proposition of this kind being made not long since by a gentleman who seemed quite offended at its rejection. His land was very poor, the view was bad, the site almost inaccessible, and the only benefit derivable from the proposition would have been an increase of local contracts, travel and traffic, and the rise in value of the rest of his own land. Of course the case is different where, as in Milwaukee, a healthy and admirable location was chosen for a branch of the "National Volunteer Asylum," and $100,000 was given for the institution by the ladies of the city; but, in general, the implied obligation to keep an institution in a spot which may eventually become unfitted for it, and the various other conditions usually annexed by donors to their gifts, are sufficient reasons for rejecting them. It is justly claimed by the Commissioners that choice should be made of the very best practicable sites in the State or county—as the case may be—and of sites, too, suited to the special character of the charity. For instance, while a reform school should be placed in the country, an asylum for the blind should be located near a large city, where the best instruction in music, in which ordinarily its inmates take so much interest, could be procured at moderate expense.

That the managers of charitable institutions should be appointed without reference to their politics, is a suggestion which requires no comment; but more urgency may be lent to the recommendation that a law shall be enacted that no director or manager of a charitable institution shall be pecuniarily interested in it beyond his salary—whether by purchasing supplies or otherwise

All of these ideas, it will be seen, are moderate and thoughtful, and apply to the general question of the management of public charities. To the special points for reform pointed out in particular institutions, we shall seek an opportunity hereafter to refer.

The Gold Board will certainly not retrieve its credit by proceedings such as took place at it on Saturday. The receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank gave what he was pleased to call a "statement of affairs" in language which, if correctly reported, has seldom or never been used at a public meeting. The inhabitants of the lowest purlieus of the City would be ashamed to listen to a man who garnished his address with the expressions attributed to Mr. JORDAN. It would be charitable to hope that he was misunderstood by the reporters, but it is not very probable that all these gentlemen were deceived. The account will give people at a distance a vivid idea of the way in which one branch of commercial affairs is managed in New-York.

The effect of the greatly diminished registration in this City and Brooklyn upon the Republican prospect in the State is figured out by the Utica *Herald*. Our contemporary expresses an opinion very generally entertained by shrewd Republicans when it calculates that the certainty of a reduced vote in the two cities—arising from the absence of the fraudulent registration which enabled the Democrats to carry the day last November—will give the Republican majority in the State a chance now to exercise its legitimate influence. It is probable that the two days remaining for the entry of names will be turned to account by the Democratic wire-pullers, but a repetition of the wholesale frauds of last year will scarcely be attempted, and in any circumstances the recovery of the ground already lost will be impossible. The fact should stimulate Republicans throughout the State to energetic and persistent effort. We believe that, with such help as the Republicans of this City may be relied upon to render, they have victory within their reach.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop MANNING (formerly a clergyman of the English Episcopal Church) would not approve very heartily of our present delightful system of obtaining divorces "without publicity." In a lecture which he delivered recently he said, "Whenever divorce entered, the authority of the parent, the obedience of the children, and the equality of the family were shorn, if not destroyed." The Archbishop is evidently prejudiced. He ought to have a little discussion on the subject with some of our advertising attorneys. They would show him that the process of getting up divorce cases enables a score or two of men to live by perjury who might otherwise have to work hard for an honest living. His ideas are not on a level with the present age.

The letter from our Madrid correspondent, which we publish this morning, presents, in a concise and yet comprehensive form the true nature of the state of affairs in Spain at the date at which he wrote. We are glad to find that, while fully appreciating the dangers of the situation and the difficulties which lie in the way of a permanent settlement, he does not despair of the future—and after the events of the past few months, even that is good news. He puts the idea of an Iberian Union out of the question, ridicules the chances of the dozen of "illustrious obscurities" who have been proposed for the Brummagem monarchy and desired by the majority in the Cortes, regards the earnest and confident republicanism of the rising generation as the most prominent element in the coming struggle, and rejoices that, to whatever extent reaction may triumph, the "old rookery" can never again be reëstablished in its pristine infamy. The most solid ground for hope in our minds is to be found in the fact that the time has at last come when the Spanish people are beginning to discuss the general principles of politics from an enlightened point of view and with eager interest. Every day of such discussion gives additional security against a renewal of the government by vicious monarchs, selfish adventurers, treacherous demagogues and incompetent ministers, which has so long been the curse of Spain.

Under the heading of "How to make Securities Secure," in our issue of the 3d inst., we sketched the leading outlines of a plan for enabling the holders of Government securities, and more especially coupon bonds, to deposit them temporarily with the United States Treasury as a Trust Deposit, under a system of registry by which the securities would be returnable only to the depositors. We pointed out that such a system, while not materially interfering with the legitimate use of the securities, would place them beyond the possibility of the bond robberies which have lately been so frequent. These suggestions have been embodied in the letter of Mr. C. S. P. BOWLES to Mr. BOUTWELL, on which we briefly commented on Saturday. The desirability of the protection that might thus be afforded to trust funds in the hands of officials, whether of States or corporations, is set forth by Mr. BOWLES; and the opinion is offered that this suggestion may result in a system than which "nothing could give more strength to the Government or satisfaction to our people, and no other measure [illegible] at home."

That wonderful correspondent at Washington, in whom the *Evening Post* rejoices, has discovered another mare's nest. The other day he found out that Spain was about to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico, and *therefore* that all Europe would soon send envoys to the latter Power. Each morning must supply a new marvel, and on Saturday this was the tale sent to satisfy the insatiable appetites of the curious: Secretary FISH had given a diplomatic dinner. But, alas! he had not invited the Ministers of Peru and Mexico, because they were not recognized—one of them at least—by European foreign Ministers. "These omissions have caused much excitement in the diplomatic circles at Washington." Thus the correspondent shows us in one brief message that he knows whom Secretary FISH asks to dinner, why he asks them, why he leaves others out, and what is the feeling in diplomatic circles when the Secretary's invitations go round. This farrago of tittle-tattle is dressed up as a political communication of the highest importance. We can only hope that the "diplomatic circles" have calmed down since Saturday, and perhaps the famous correspondent had better be consulted before invitations for the next party are dispatched.

It is very evident that a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the British Government in opposition to the application for amnesty on behalf of the Fenians. The *Saturday Review* is not in any sense a party organ, nor does it exercise much influence on public opinion, but it probably reflects a pretty general sentiment when it cries out against the release of Fenian prisoners. It has some suspicion that Mr. GLADSTONE would not be immovably opposed to Irish independence. This is mere conjecture, but what the *Saturday Review* might see and does not is that the Government cannot consistently keep Irishmen in prison for only protesting against laws which the Government itself admits to be bad, and is about to repeal. The attempts to satisfy the Irish people must be accompanied by acts which will at once set suspicion at rest. We do not say that murderers are to be turned loose unpunished, but for offences such as the English papers include under the denomination of "treason" there ought to be an amnesty, and the sooner it is accorded the better.

Several of the Republican journals in this State comment with not unreasonable severity upon the apparent inclination of members of the Twenty-second-street Committee to obstruct the harmonious working of the scheme of consolidation recently adopted and sanctioned by the Syracuse Convention. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* expresses the prevailing opinion when it declares;

> "There should be no ceremony used with such characters; they should be proscribed at once. No convention should receive their delegates; none of their candidates should be countenanced by the Press or others as belonging to the party; nor should any Republicans, who have a regard for principle, hold any intercourse with them."

Those are harsh words, perhaps, but the occasion seems to justify their use. The terms of party reorganization in the City having been arranged on a basis with which the three contending sections professed themselves satisfied, all bickering and jealousy becomes inexcusable. With unity restored, so far as organization is concerned, those who would now make mischief for selfish reasons must be looked upon as malcontents, whose pretensions the party will properly ignore. Individual self-interest is well in its way, but it cannot excuse an attempt to revive party dissension.

Mr. G. J. HOLYOKE, a well-known writer in England on questions of interest to the working classes—we do not allude to his views on Christianity—has been making some practical remarks on cooperation and industrial partnerships. Of the former system, he says: "No workmen, 100 in number, ought to be without a coöperative store in any part of the country." He looks to industrial partnerships as affording the best hope for the artisan and laborer. "The fair consideration by the employer of the workman's interest *pays*." When that principle is fully recognized we shall see the system very generally adopted. The workmen have an interest in preventing waste, and in doing their work well, for they are to share in the profits of the concern. At the Whitwood collieries, the men recently had £3,000 to divide among them, over and above their wages. The employers received the same sum. It is easy to see that strikes would soon become obsolete under such a plan as that.

It is sometimes only needed that an accusation shall be proved certainly false, for it to be persistently asserted to be true, and the Avondale disaster has illustrated in a remarkable degree this singular perversity. It was shown beyond doubt at the inquest, that the "stable boss" had descended the shaft some moments before the fire was discovered, and therefore that he could have had no connection with its origination. Yet in the face of this evidence it is constantly claimed that he was caught by the flame as he went down, and the falsehood is so often revived, that somebody must have an interest in suppressing the truth. We doubt if the origin of the Avondale fire will ever be definitely settled; but it is at least certain that it was not due to the carelessness of the poor "stable boss," who was among its first victims, and the attempt to burden his memory with the horror is certainly cruel, and may be intended to divert attention from facts that, closely considered, might lead to the discovery of the cause of the tragedy.

The success of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, of Washington, is matter for congratulation of that institution. The amount of deposits, which reach nearly $1,500,000, is a highly respectable fact. And the establishment of branches throughout the principal cities of the country argues active business management. But the statement that the Company has given $80,000 for land upon which to erect a handsome bank building at Washington does not convey a favorable impression. The savings of the depositors are not properly devoted to any such purpose. There is no real necessity for any such expenditure. If it be urged in defence of the contemplated and accomplished outlay that it involves an investment of funds merely, it might be justified if the purchase could be truthfully accorded that character. The plea is advanced with some propriety in New-York, for instance. But it fails when the nature and value of Washington real estate is considered. The property of that city owes nearly all its value to the continuance there of the National Government. Were that removed Washington would sink to the condition of any other unimportant inland town. The contingency of the Capitol and public offices being established elsewhere is not an impossible one; and that a savings bank should disregard the fact, and devote money to raising what will doubtless be a handsome, but may at some future day be a valueless building, is highly improper, to say the least of it.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

The Attack of Valencia—Surrender of the City—Disappearance of the Leaders—Particulars of the Fight.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The insurgents at Valencia, after a battle, yesterday, which lasted several hours, surrendered unconditionally. Their leaders have disappeared, but are believed to be secreted in the city or vicinity. The Government forces now occupy the city.

The sittings of the Cortes were suspended without the appointment of a day for reassembling, and it is not known when the session will be resumed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Madrid contains the following particulars of the surrender of Valencia:

General PRIM by telegraph ordered the General commanding the troops before Valencia to attack the city, and yesterday morning the artillery opened a heavy fire on the rebel positions, producing much effect and causing great damage to property. The insurgents offered to surrender on condition of receiving their liberty, but this was refused. The assault was then continued with vigor until the surrender of the insurgents.

The General commanding reports that the insurrection has been completely suppressed, and the troops now hold the entire city. Many houses were burned during the fight, and a large number of the rebels were captured with arms in their hands.

Previous to the attack the clergy exhorted the insurgents to yield, but without effect.

Arrests continue to be made of leading Republicans in Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Amnesty—An Acknowledgment that the Power of the Government is Shaken in Ireland—The Bishop of Carlisle.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Saturday Review*, published to-day, has a long editorial on the course of the Government toward the Fenians now in confinement. The writer, after reviewing the recent amnesty agitation, asks if Mr. GLADSTONE is prepared to act with vigor and severity in case of a new Fenian rising? or has he calculated the extraordinary efforts required, not only to cope with treason, but to galvanize into energetic life the dejected and languid spirits of the former aiders of the law? Has his impressionable mobility swerved toward the recognition of Irish independence? The supposition is barely credible; not wholly inconceivable. If he shows the faintest leaning in the direction of tampering with treason and traitors, there is an end of his national Parliamentary majority and his existence as a Minister. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the issue to be decided when the final answer is given to the partisans of amnesty. The power of the Government in Ireland is shaken, and the awe of the Government is nearly extinct. Let pusillanimous concession be made, and from that moment the very idea of Government will be inseparable from ridicule and contempt.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY and Rev. EDWARD BOUVERIE PUSEY are organizing an opposition to the appointment of Rev. Mr. TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter.

FRANCE.

A Manifesto to be Issued by the Members of the "Left"—More Cabinet Rumors—The Clerks' Strike.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—All the opposition Deputies to the Corps Legislatif will meet to-morrow to draw up a manifesto.

Rumors continue to circulate in regard to a modification of the Ministry. The return of M. ROUHER to the Cabinet, with a liberal programme, is spoken of.

The strike of the merchants' clerks is quite general. The clerks held a meeting to-day. The proceedings were orderly. Nothing has occurred since the commencement of the movement to call for the interference of the Police.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Still Pursued—An Attempt to Reach Bolivia.

LISBON, Oct. 16.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The war news from Paraguay is important. President LOPEZ was still being pursued. He had arrived at San Estanislaus, and, it was thought, was trying to reach Bolivian Territory.

The Paraguayan Side of the Story—Lopez in Position—The Allies Unable to Pursue.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Advices received from Paraguayan sources represent that President LOPEZ has established new lines of defence at San Estanislaus, where he has a considerable force of men and plenty of artillery. The Allies are unable to continue the pursuit for want of horses and mules, but will resume it as soon as their army is reorganized.

AFRICA.

A Volcano at Fernando Po in a State of Eruption.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Late advices have been received here from Fernando Po. A volcano in the Cameroon Range, on the mainland near that island, was in an active state of eruption.

CUBA.

The Murdered Patriots at Jiguani—An Earnest Appeal from Some of the Victims.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A consular agent of the United States at Santiago de Cuba has forwarded to the State Department a document addressed by Perez Y. Fernandez, Rafael Espin, Andrea Villarana, Joaquin Ros, Salvador Benitez, Jose Antonio Collazo, Bruno Collazo, and Asencio de Asencio to the consular representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the North German Confederation and France, at that place, in which they make an earnest appeal for intercession with the Governor-General of the Eastern Department of Cuba for the security of the lives, having been arrested and being about to be sent to Manzairnilla. They represent the unlawful nature of the arrest, and the violation of the Captain-General's circular promising that no arrests should be made on mere suspicion, and give expression to the liveliest fears excited by their knowledge of past arbitrary and cruel acts in that Department. They beseech the Consuls to use their influence with the Governor-General, and, in the event of a calamity befalling them, to report the facts to their respective Governments. The persons whose names are appended to the petition were among those who were afterward shot at Jiguani.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Wreck of an American Vessel—Twenty Lives Lost—Another Ship Wrecked on the Coast of Ireland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Mauritius, an account of the loss of the ship *J. P. Whitney*, of New Orleans, commanded by J. R. OBER, of Beverly, Mass. She foundered at sea on the 10th of April last, and the second officer, Mr. RAINEY, and twenty men were drowned. The captain, eight seamen, the first officer of the ship, and Mr. A G. SHALDUS, a passenger, were saved and brought into Mauritius by an English tug. The Consul states that he could not obtain the names of the crew, as the crew list was lost.

The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Dublin, an account of the wreck of the ship *Electric Spark*, of Boston, at Wexford, on the coast of Ireland.

Probable Massacre of a Surveying Party—Twelve Men Supposed to have been Murdered by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—An Omaha dispatch says that reports have been received there that the Government surveying party, under NELSON BUCK, numbering twelve men, were massacred about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson, as the surveying instruments, tools, and a portion of the camp equipage, owned by the party, were found there. The reports are credited, but lack full confirmation.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Final Adjournment—Proceedings of the Last Day—The Chinese Immigrant Question Voted Down.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Investigation presented a report, urging upon Congress the importance of improving Southern ports, and especially the navigation of the Mississippi, which was adopted.

Additional reports were made by the Committee on Emigration, the majority report favoring Chinese emigration, and the minority report was in opposition thereto.

A lively debate took place between Messrs. SHORTER, of Alabama, and HILL, against the majority report, and WALBRIDGE, of Texas, and MASSY, of Virginia, in favor thereof. The whole subject was voted down.

A resolution was offered, thanking Ex-President FILLMORE for the dignified and impartial manner with which he discharged his duties as Chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business presented a report memoralizing Congress to designate some point in the Mississippi Valley for holding the World's Fair in 1871. Adopted.

Mr. FILLMORE then arose and eulogized the proceedings of the Convention, and stated that they would be of salutary benefit to the country, and closed by saying that he would never again appear in a public convention.

At 11:15 the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee of Nine, appointed by the Commercial Convention to wait personally upon the President of the United States, will assemble in Willard's Hotel, Washington, on the 1st of November.

Among the important subjects acted upon by the Convention, were the following: The adoption of a report recommending that all cities or towns situated on navigable streams, the exportations of which amount to or exceed $10,000, be made ports of entry; the adoption of a resolution to memorialize Congress to aid the proposed line of steamships between New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro; appointment of a committee to report, at the Cincinnati Convention, on the line of railroad from the Mississippi, at New-Orleans, and from Galveston Bay and the western harbors of Texas to the nearest and most accessible point on the Pacific.

TERRORISM IN INDIANA.

A Shooting Affair at Taylorsville—Two Men Killed—Another Killed by a Vigilance Committee—General Terror in the Vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—A disgraceful shooting affair occurred at Taylorsville, Warrick County, Ind., on Sunday, resulting in the death of two, if not three persons. The difficulty was between a man named SPRINGSTOOR on the one side, and two others, named CLARK, on the other, in which HARVEY SPRINGSTOOR was killed, and his brother ABE so badly wounded that he died soon after. HARVEY SPRINGSTOOR was recently pardoned out of the penitentiary. The difficulty originated in a dispute about the settlement of some accounts. Shortly after the shooting, a number of the citizens, who compose a self-constituted Vigilance Committee, proceeded, armed and equipped, to the residence of MOSS RICE, who had been warned to leave the neighborhood by the 20th inst., and fired several shots, frightening him so that he cleared out in a hurry, leaving the neighborhood. The SPRINGSTOORS are said to belong to the Vigilance Committee. Another of the RICES, who had been warned to leave, but paid no attention to the warning, was found dead in the woods near the township. Two men named WHITINGHILLS, father and son, who refused to take any part either for or against the Committee, were also warned to leave the neighborhood. A terrible state of affairs exists, and the law-abiding people seem to be paralyzed.

FIRES.

Burning of the Louisiana State Seminary—Loss $140,000—No Insurance.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17.—Captain KANE, of the steamer *Rob Roy*, brings information of the destruction by fire on Thursday night of the Louisiana State Seminary, near Alexandria. The library, apparatus and most of the furniture were saved. The loss is about $140,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Oil Works Burned in Boston—Loss $50,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—A fire early this morning destroyed the Maverick Petroleum Refinery works in East Boston, including 2,000 barrels of crude petroleum, several hundred tons of coal and a quantity of naphtha, together with the extensive and valuable machinery. It is supposed that the fire originated from the bursting of a naphtha pipe in the still room. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance small. The works were owned by WILKINSON, CARTER & CO.

WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Legislature—The Senatorship—General Butler and the Georgia Fair—The Expenses of Minister Washburne.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Intelligence received here from Richmond is to the effect that the legislative canvass for Senators is very lively, and that the names most prominent are Lieutenant-Governor LEWIS, General WILLIAMS and FRANKLIN STEARNS. The necessity and desirability of electing Senators who can take the oath of office without qualification is generally conceded, hence the prominence of the men just named. Some are of the opinion that the choice will be LEWIS and WILLIAMS, and others still think it will be LEWIS and STEARNS. Governor LEWIS seems to be very strong in all quarters. The Legislature meets on Monday and will vote on Tuesday.

THE GEORGIANS AND GENERAL BUTLER.

The Executive Committee of the Georgia State Agricultural Fair has taken action upon the insult offered to General BUTLER, and while offering no apology, disown in general terms any intention of repelling any visitors to the Fair, come from whence they may. They say the policy of the Committee in extending invitations through one Secretary "has been to bring to our Fair all men who sincerely sympathize in our objects and aims. We neither, on the one hand, expect to entice distinguished men from distant States by what we have to exhibit, nor, on the other, was it our design to be obsequious. Their presence here is desired that they may see how quiet and peaceable and how earnest and active our people are in building up their material interests. And especially do we desire the presence of persons from the States north and west of us, who are representative men, as guarantees and encouragement for exhibitors to come from those sections, and show us improved models of agricultural machinery and implements, and their thoroughbred stock."

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S EXPENSES.

Much good-natured comment is made upon the application said to have been made by Minister WASHBURNE to the State Department for the allowance by Congress of an appropriation of $15,000 in coin as contingent expenses for the French Mission, on the ground that the salary of $17,500 is insufficient to maintain the proper dignity of the position. Not that the application is not entirely just and the sum necessary, but people cannot help thinking of what a reception such a request would have met with if made by Mr. DAYTON, Mr. BIGELOW, or General DIX, with Mr. WASHBURNE on the floor of the House. There will be some slightly sarcastic references if that proposition ever comes before the House.

THE REVENUE.

The receipts from Customs for the month of October will not quite equal those for September, but are estimated at about $15,000,000. The receipts of internal revenue for the month are estimated at $12,500,000, $1,000,000 less than September, but $2,500,000 more than for the corresponding month in 1868.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

Epes Sargent's New Poem—The Woman Question in Verse—Dr. Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West"—An Eloquent Extract—Bierstadt's "Among the Sierras"—Some New Books—Recent Issues—The November Atlantic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1869.

Mr. EPES SARGENT's new poem, which will be published to-morrow, is likely to create something of a sensation by its social, political and religious doctrines. It is called by one of those terribly awkward and indescriptive titles which are so much in vogue nowadays among the poets and novelists, *The Woman who Dared*, and makes a volume of 270 pages of blank verse, relieved by half a dozen songs of not very marked excellence. On the whole, there is not much to be said in favor of the poetry. There is very little of smooth and agreeable versification in the volume, which, barring a few descriptive passages and the songs referred to, is little more than a story in prose. It is, however, undeniably interesting, and in many ways and for many reasons exceedingly attractive. The heroine, the woman who dared, or, as some strict grammarian would have Mr. SARGENT say, the woman who durst, is Linda Percival. Her history is too full of incident and adventure to be even sketched in the limits of a letter, and I must content myself with saying that her daring consisted in asking the man she loved to marry her. Before this point is reached, however, the reader is made fully acquainted with the author's views on the woman question, the injustice of our divorce system is illustrated, a railway accident is introduced as a means of killing off two of the characters, the heroine is made to shoot two ruffians who meet with her in the woods, chromos and the copyright law serve as a part of the working material, and a ghost or spirit is casually introduced. Of course the story ends happily and it is conclusively shown that had Linda wanted the courage to dare all that she did, the curtain would have fallen upon a world of misery and unhappiness instead of upon a paradise of perfect earthly bliss.

There is now and then in the work a very happy bit of description, as this, for instance—a photograph of the grasping, dishonest picture-dealer, who grew rich by Jewish knavery:

> "The capital which made his note so good
> Was a bald head; a head you could not question;
> A head which was a pledge of solvency,
> A warrant of respectability!
> The scalp all glossy, tufts above the ears!
> This head he cultivated carefully,
> And always took his hat off when he went
> To ask a discount or to clinch a bargain."

Here is a pretty conceit very poetically expressed; the lovers are walking on the beach at sunset:

> "And, as the light fell on a far-off sail,
> And made it a white glory to the eye,
> Said Linda: 'See! it fades into the gray,
> And now 'tis dim, and now is seen no more!
> Yet would a little height reveal it still.
> So fade from memory scenes which higher points
> Of vision shall reveal: the beautiful,
> The good, shall never die; and so to-day
> Shall be a lasting, everlasting joy!'"

Of the six songs scattered through the volume, the poorest is the first—Linda's "Lullaby," which her mother sings over her little daughter's crib. The second verse is not an unfair specimen of the others. It is strange how Mr. SARGENT's own eye and ear could have failed to detect its absurdities:

> "O frogs! what a noise you are making!
> O crickets! now don't keep her waking!
> Stop barking, you little dog Rover,
> Till Linda can get half-seas over."

In speaking of the poem I should have mentioned, as the briefest and best description of its aim and character, that the motto on the title page is JOHN MILTON's aphorism:

> "Honest liberty is the greatest foe to dishonest license."

DR. PARKMAN'S NEW WORK.

The third part of Dr. FRANCIS PARKMAN's series of historical narratives, entitled, *France and England in North America*, will soon be issued by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & CO. It is called *The Discovery of the Great West*, and is a most important contribution to a portion of our history hitherto very obscure. The valleys of the Mississippi and the lakes were revealed to the world through a series of daring exploits and romantic adventures, of which scarcely nothing has been made known. The chief actor in them, LA SALLE, wrote much, but, as Dr. PARKMAN says, he printed nothing, and the writings of his associates have been blind and unsatisfactory, wanting the aid and interpretation of unpublished documents, which have never, except in the present work, been used as material for history. Dr. PARKMAN has had access to the various public archives of France, and has beside drawn abundantly from private sources. After SPARKS had written his life of LA SALLE, he made a collection of documents relating to that daring adventurer and indefatigable explorer, intending to incorporate them in a future edition of his work. This was never done, the documents were never used by their collector, and they were placed at the disposal of Dr. PARKMAN by the widow of Mr. SPARKS. To those who have read either of Dr. PARKMAN's former works—*The Jesuits in North America, History of the Conspiracy of the Pontiac, Pioneers of France in the New World*, and so forth, it would be needless to attempt a description of the charms of style which the new volume possesses. It is sufficient to say that the present work is in no whit behind its predecessors in all the matters that pertain to authorship, while the scenes it describes and the actors it portrays present possibilities that are unequaled in the splendid field of early American history. The character of LA SALLE is one of the most alluring in the whole range of biography, ancient or modern. "For force of will and vast conceptions; for various knowledge and quick adaptation of his genius to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope, he had no superior among his countrymen." This high eulogy was paid to him by the historian BANCROFT, and Dr. PARKMAN, in the closing paragraph of his book, continues in a loftier and more impassioned strain:

> "It is easy to reckon up his defects, but it is not easy to hide from sight the Roman virtues that redeemed them. Beset by a throng of enemies, he stands, like the King of Israel, head and shoulders above them all. He was a tower of adamant, against whose impregnable front hardship and danger, the rage of man and of the elements, the southern sun, the northern blast, fatigue, famine, and disease, delay, disappointment, and deferred hope, emptied their quivers in vain. That very pride, which, CORIOLANUS-like, declared itself most sternly in the thickest press of foes, has in it something to challenge admiration. Never, under the impenetrable mail of Paladin or Crusader, beat a heart of more intrepid mettle than within the stoic panoply that armed the breast of LA SALLE. To estimate aright the marvels of his patient fortitude, one must follow on his track through the vast scene of his interminable journeyings, those thousands of weary miles of forest, marsh and river, where, again and again, in the bitterness of baffled striving, the untiring pilgrim pushed onward toward the goal which he was never to attain. America owes him an enduring memory; for in this masculine figure, cast in iron, she sees the heroic pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage."

The next volume of the series will be devoted to the efforts of Monarchy and Feudalism under LOUIS XIV. to establish a permanent Power on this continent, and to the stormy career of LOUIS DE BUADE, Count of Frontenac.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.

The same house which publishes *The Woman Who Dared*, ROBERTS BROTHERS, has in preparation a novel or romance from the German of KARL VON HOLTEE, translated by C. C. SHACKFORD. It is a musical story, and closely follows the history of HENRIETTE SONTAG, of whom it is almost a biography. The fiction has had great popularity in musical circles in Germany. The same firm also have in press the Autumn Period of WILLIAM MORRIS' *Earthly Paradise*; a new novel by George Sand, entitled *Mauprat*, and *Spinoza: The Life of a Thinker*, a thoughtful speculative work that many became acquainted with while it was published in the columns of the *Commonwealth*. The *Writings of Madame Swetchine* will be published to-morrow.

Next week FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. will publish their Uncle Sam series. I have seen three of the four books—all except STODDARD's *Putnam the Brave*, and I regret to say that the illustrations are not very attractive. They are printed in colors, in the same manner as the full-page embellishments to the *Atlantic Almanac*, and while none of them are quite as ugly as the frontispiece to the annual just issued, there is only one, that which pictures COLUMBUS before FERDINAND and ISABELLA, which has any claim to artistic beauty. It is doubtful if ABRAHAM LINCOLN, homely as he was, ever approached in the faintest degree to the ugliness of Mr. SOL EYTINGE's portraits of him in Mr. TAYLOR's ballad.

Mr. SUMNER has about finished his editorial labor on the edition of his works, which LEE & SHEPARD have in press. I don't know if it has been publicly mentioned that it will be sold only by subscription. Lieutenant DALL's book on Alaska has not yet reached the printer's hands. The Golden Truth series, the compilation of Mrs. C. A. MEANS, has been completed by the issue to-day of a volume entitled *Loving Thoughts*. It comprises the utterances of devout minds on all subjects which it has been possible to gather together under the four heads—Christian Experience, the Christian Graces, Christian Effort and the Source of Strength. LEE & SHEPARD also issue to-day half a dozen juvenile books, mostly combinations of well-known series. Three volumes of Oliver Optic's Lake Shore series were published last Wednesday.

The November *Atlantic* will be published next week, probably on Wednesday. It opens with Mr. PARTON's "Small Sins in Congress." Mr. HOWELLS describes "A Pedestrian Tour" in and about Cambridge—a continuation, or amplification, doubtless, of his charming "Doorstep Acquaintances." The poem which Dr. HOLMES read at the Humboldt celebration, and which he declined to furnish to the Press on the ground of incompleteness and imperfections, will be the last article in the number, which promises to be an unusually good one.

BIERSTADT'S "AMONG THE SIERRAS."

We have had, for something more than a week past, a new painting of BIERSTADT's on exhibition at one of our art galleries. I say a new painting, for although it was painted more than two years ago in the artist's Roman studio, it has never before been exhibited in this country. The painting is eminently characteristic of its creator's genius, and is therefore possessed of certain faults of style that have become so common and inevitable as almost to escape criticism. But while this must be confessed, the pleasure of the beholder need not be marred by its recollection, for the picture has great and even uncommon merits. These will be more readily seen if the spectator recalls the unreal and theatrical qualities which have distinguished many of the paintings that Mr. BIERSTADT has given to the world. Remembering the offensive mannerism of his "Vesuvius in Eruption," it is hard to believe that the same hand painted the foreground and middle distance of this picture, refined as they are in conception and exquisitely beautiful in detail. On the left of the painting one of the great "domes" with which BIERSTADT, HILL and WILLIAMS have made us familiar, rises in a wall of solid rock. On the right a spur of land, covered with tall pines and luxurious cottonwood trees, juts out into the lake, which forms the left and middle foreground of the picture, while from behind the centre of this tranquil sheet of water the shore rises abruptly into lofty mountains whose first ascents are clothed with the stunted verdure peculiar to Mr. BIERSTADT's pictures. The scenery on the right shore of the lake, as well as in the immediate foreground, is charming beyond description, and shows the skill of the artist's brush in an almost unexplored field. The water is exquisitely colored, pale azure deepening into the darkest blue, and on the right shore, white with the faint ripple that roughens its surface. The oppressive feeling of solitude which some of Mr. BIERSTADT's paintings have forced upon the beholder, notably in "The Yosemite Valley," is obviated in the present work by the introduction of a herd of deer and flock of waterfowl. The forms are full of life and grace, and are painted with a truthful skill which most persons would have judged Mr. BIERSTADT incapable of showing. The faults of the picture are mainly in the conventional treatment of the clouds and higher mountain peaks, and in the effect of light on the trees that line the right shore of the lake. The trunks and foliage wear a purple hue, which to one unacquainted with the actual scenery of the Sierras, would seem impossible in nature, unless at early twilight; but the middle distance, with its waterfall, and the steep and rocky mountain sides, is bathed in the warm and mellow light of mid-afternoon. The general effect of the painting is something more than agreeable—it is almost entrancing, and one does not much wonder that it formed the principal attraction at the Royal Academy Exhibition in London, or that it excited the enthusiastic admiration of the Emperor NAPOLEON. To some people the knowledge that the picture is a composition, made up of scraps of characteristic scenery of the Sierras, may rob it of some of its charms. OAKHAM.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Season of 1869-70.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, having concluded his arrangements to that end, purposes to begin the season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music on or about Nov. 1. Mr. MARETZEK intimates that the frequent public rumors and assertions that certain London managers were desirous of undertaking the direction of opera in this City, had last season caused him to resolve to retire from active management, after an experience of upward of twenty years, during which period he had succeeded in firmly establishing Italian opera in New-York on a sound basis, as is demonstrated by the fact that, what was formerly an expensive luxury, available only for the few, has now become a recognized popular necessity. Circumstances, however, have intervened to prevent the realization of these London projects, and Mr. MARETZEK, at the solicitation of the patrons of the opera and of his personal friends, has been induced to reconsider his resolution, and assume once more the responsibilities of management.

This news, which was in part anticipated in these columns some time ago, will be received with general satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the public will sustain the veteran manager in an enterprise which he has thus, not without reluctance, been induced to undertake, and which will be attended with heavy expense. Mr. MARETZEK very properly calls attention in the following terms to certain exceptional disadvantages encountered by operatic managers among us, and the consequent propriety of exceptional efforts on the part of the public to counteract them:

> "It is, perhaps, not out of place to direct attention to the fact that the conditions upon which opera is given in the great capitals of Europe, afford the impresario a liberal margin for the successful conduct of his enterprise. In the United States no such favoring system exists. We have neither a governmental subvention, nor a guaranteed subscription from a titled aristocracy. Hence, the opera must find its support entirely through the popular appreciation of this, the highest form of musical art. In resuming the position which he had so lately relinquished, the director feels satisfied that the appeal, thus answered, indicates a determination on the part of the regular patrons of opera to secure to the present season that constant and liberal support essential to the entire success of the undertaking."

In his list of artists engaged, Mr. MARETZEK announces among the ladies Mme. CAROLINA DE BRIOL, from the San Carlo, Naples, whom he avouches a dramatic prima donna of the first rank, "a worthy successor of GRISI, GARCIA and MEDORI," and a lady who combines a magnificent voice with dramatic genius of an exceptionally high order; Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, who, as previously stated by us, will appear during the operatic season for a limited number of nights; Miss KELLOGG, Mr. MARETZEK having "at great sacrifice prevailed upon Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH to yield his right to her valued services and permit her to remain in New-York at present," and who, in addition to her old parts, will appear as *Giulietta*, in GOUNOD's "Romeo e Giulietta," and *Ophelia*, in AMBROISE THOMAS' "Hamlet;" and also Mlles. JENNY LANDSMAN and LOUISE C. TREUER, each of whom will make her first appearance. Of gentlemen, there are promised Signor G. LEFRANC, *primo tenore robusto*, from La Scala, Milan, the Lyrique, Paris, &c., and of whom we are told that:

> "The manager is extremely reluctant to sound the praises of any artist before the public have signified their approval of the choice, but, in the present instance, justice to the high rank occupied on the European continent by Signor LEFRANC compels a departure from the rule. The anticipation is that Signor LEFRANC will prove the peer of the best heroic tenor heard here in twenty years."

Signor S. COTTONE, baritone, from the Royal Italian Opera, London, also highly spoken of; Signor RONCONI, of whom it is unnecessary to speak at all, and Signori MASSIMILIANI, ANTO- [illegible], G. LECON (his first appearance) and BERTHA.

Mr. MARETZEK promises to bring out during his season "Hamlet," PETRELLA's "La Contessa di Amalfi," "Pipelet," opera bouffe by FERRARI, and other attractive works. The first series will consist of twenty performances, the regular opera nights being Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and *matinées* will be given, as usual, on Saturdays. Former subscribers for private boxes, secured seats and the public generally are notified that subscriptions will be received for the first series of twenty nights—each subscriber to have the privilege of choosing his location for the ensuing season, which will commence on the 1st of February, 1870; that the office for subscriptions will be open at the Academy of Music, on and after Thursday, Oct. 21, and that the several offices for the sale of tickets, for each operatic representation, will open on Thursday, Oct. 28.

Dramatic.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS TO-NIGHT.

Changes of bill will be made at most of the City theatres to-night. At Wallack's, "The School for Scandal" will be acted. At Booth's, "Mary Warner" will be brought out. "Charles O'Malley," with Mr. FALCONER, will be given at the Grand Opera House. "As you Like It," with Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, will be rendered at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. "Flick Flock," with Mlle. SANGALLI, is to be produced at Wood's Museum. HERMANN gives the first of his farewell representations (to take place nightly throughout the week) at the Academy. At Niblo's, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will commence a fortnight's engagement, in "East Lynne." At the Tammany, Mr. J. LEVY is to make his first appearance, and "Robinson Crusoe" is to be reproduced. A new version of "Monte Christo" will delight the frequenters of the Bowery Theatre. And the Minstrels, to wit, Bryants', up town, and the San Francisco company, down town, will hold their usual levee.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The regular Winter season has been commenced at the New-York Circus. No place of amusement in this City is in the enjoyment of more permanent prosperity than Mr. LENT's house, where evening performances and bi-weekly *matinées* are given from Fall until the Summer months with unvarying success. The record of this fact will attest the attractiveness of the representations with more weight than would a frequent allusion to their elements. There is little to be written nowadays of scenes in the circus or of minstrel entertainments, so slight have been the changes for some years past. The clown, the acrobat, the rider are the same applauded when the present generation was the rising one, and when it displayed as direct an interest in the affairs of the ring as do the little people of to-day. With the exception of the feats on the trapeze—and these were done by LEOTARD comparatively long ago—we can hardly recall a novel feature in the familiar programme. But there are degrees of skill to be evinced in every branch of this singular profession, and some *artistes* are proficient and others the very reverse. Mr. LENT has been fortunate enough to secure the services of the most talented, and the best known parts of a circus bill become, so prominent are they made, fresh and agreeable, as though they had never been noticed before. This season the company is as numerous and as proficient as ever. Mr. MELVILLE, Mr. STICKNEY and Mr. DUTTON are the male riders; Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND represents equestrian femininity; Mr. W. H. LESTER is the contortionist; and Mr. CONRAD and the LEVANTINE BROTHERS are the gymnasts. Mr. JOE PENTLAND's pleasant face is sicklied o'er with the flour of the clown. These *artistes* appear in known acts that never fail of their wonted satisfactory effect. A trained horse, some wonderfully accomplished poodles, and two intelligent trick mules can hardly be accounted members of the company, but perform quite as difficult tasks as any of the bipeds, and are as cordially encouraged. In fine, the show is a complete one and well-deserving of the reputation of the New-York Circus. Without dwelling further upon its merits we remind the reader that it can be viewed nightly and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

CURRENT NOTES.

Returns from all but five counties in Ohio, received at the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, give Governor HAYES a majority of 11,106. The *Gazette* says that the Republicans will have fifty-seven members in the House of Representatives, and the Democrats fifty-four.

Commissioner DELANO has written a letter approving the appointment of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN as agent at Washington for the Kentucky distillers, saying that although the business is a somewhat novel one, he can see no reason why the beneficial results anticipated may not be realized.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is Mrs. GEORGE H. PENDLETON who is going to Europe. The Nashville *Union* expects Mr. PENDLETON to attend the Tennessee State Fair, and assures him that no matter what the result of the election has been, he will always occupy a choice place in the affections of the people of Tennessee, and they will always welcome him as a cherished guest to their households.

About 15,000 bushels of wheat were thrown into the water by the fall of the storehouse of WM. H. HEDDEN, at Lake Ridge, on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, ten miles below Ithaca, on Wednesday last.

A surgeon in Fredericksburg, Va., recently fractured a finger on each of his hands while making a *post-mortem* examination of the body of a man whose death was caused by lockjaw. His hands soon became inflamed and swollen, and the pain intense, and at one time serious apprehensions were entertained as to the result.

Senator SPRAGUE addressed a workingmen's convention, in Providence, on Saturday. He deprecated the present want of harmony between manufacturers and employes, and attributed to this cause, and to the mistaken use of capital, the Avondale coal mine disaster and the frequent railroad accidents.

General CANBY has refused to give a decision in the case from Petersburg, Va., wherein his interposition was invoked, in order that a white woman and a black man might have a marriage license issued to them. The Petersburg *Courier* says he thinks the Courts should settle all such matters.

A claim is put forward for the harbor of Wiscasset, Maine, that it has an echo which distinctly repeats eighteen syllables.

The editor of the Petersburg *Index* is opposed to the woman's suffrage movement, and says to each one of its advocates: "Remember Lot's wife. Look back and you will be deservedly damned to an existence whose saline portion will be the tears of men because you should have made such an utter, incomprehensible, irredeemable fool of yourself." And again, he says: "Woman has, by the civilization and Christianization of the Anglo-Saxon race, been raised to a position superior to that of all Heaven's creation." From which we infer that this misguided and unhappy editor does not include woman among "Heaven's creation."

The recent census of Atlanta, Ga., shows the population of the city proper to be 29,166, of whom 13,184 are colored.

The Executive Committee of the Free Trade League have published a report of its proceedings and a statement of its future plans. They say the subscriptions up to date amount to $30,171; that they have in their service six agents, who have canvassed nearly every Eastern and Western State, and who have obtained the names of more than 500 coöperators; that Free Trade or Reform Leagues have been formed in Boston, Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo and Milwaukee, and that others are being formed in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati; that 250,000 documents have been distributed within six months, and that they have now secured Professor ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD and General R. BRINKERHOFF as lecturers. The Committee announce that the League will fight with all its strength the new tariff proposed by the Iron and Steel Association, and that it will also bring forward a revenue tariff during the coming session of Congress.

NEVER SAY DYE OR "NOT A DYE;" BUT ASK FOR PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them.—*Advertisement.*

A Lamp filled with Pratt's "Astral" Oil, if upset, will not explode.—*Advertisement.*

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion. Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Use Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.

Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

Extracting Teeth with the Nitrous Oxide. The most distinguished of the Faculty highly recommend Dr. LEVETT for his long experience in the removal of teeth, without the slightest pain or danger, by the use of the Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas. No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue. Office hours from 9 till 5 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

Sooner or Later a Neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial Affections, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attests—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this Standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' French Kid Boots.—An entirely new stock, of the best designs and material. Misses and children's shoes. JOHN W. BURT, No. 841 Broadway, four doors below Union-square.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CAHOONE—TORRANCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., STEPHEN CAHOONE, Jr., to HELEN S. TORRANCE, daughter of John Coyle, Jr., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

EDGERTON—CLOSSON.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John C. Bliss, ALFRED P. EDGERTON, Jr., of New-York, to MINNIE E. CLOSSON.

FARISH—GRIER.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Wm. P. Breed, JOHN TEMPLE FARISH, Esq., of New-York, to MARTHA, daughter of Hon. R. C. Grier, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

LAVERY—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 325 Lexington-av., by Rev. Wm. McAllister, ROBERT LAVERY to ELIZA J., eldest daughter of George J. Hamilton, Esq.

LOCKWOOD—DOMINICK.—At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD to J. ISABEL, third daughter of James W. Dominick, all of this City.

NEFF—STORY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Henry Stanley, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. G. Story, SEYMOUR B. NEFF, of Philadelphia, to SARAH F. STORY, of Little Falls, N. Y.

STORY—BRAINARD.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. James McC. Blainey, WILLIAM B. L. STORY, of Brooklyn, to A. JULIA, daughter of Elijah Brainard, of Albany.

WARD—KING.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., by Rev. H. C. Potter, assisted by Rev. J. C. Eccleston, EDMUND A. WARD to FANNY, daughter of Rufus King.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 15, SARAH B. BROWN, wife of Thomas M. Brown, aged 61 years and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, No. 621 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUTTER.—At Detroit, Mich., on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, 1869, JULIA E. SMITH, wife of Edward H. Butter and daughter of Mr. Oren Smith, of New-York City.

DIETZ.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Oct. 16, FANNIE MYER, wife of John G. Dietz.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in 129th-st., near 7th-av., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FESSENDEN.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 17, SUSAN ELIZABETH, wife of Charles B. Fessenden.

Services at her late residence, No 51 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 15, Mrs. CATHERINE MARTIN, aged 95 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, A. W. Martin, No. 30 Lee-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, Oct. 15, at the residence of Rev. B. K. Peirce, Miss SARAH E., daughter of the late Mr. Gideon Thompson, of Middletown, Conn., aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Parsonage on Randall's Island, on Monday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Ferry at the foot of 117th-st.

THOMAS.—At Hastings, on Hudson, on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1869, CORNELIUS W. THOMAS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting for the 10 o'clock train from 30th-st.

WALLACE.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, JOHN W. WALLACE, M. D., formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Boston road, near West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be at Harlem Bridge, 3d-av., Tuesday, until 11½ o'clock A. M.

WERNIG.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 16, CLAUDIO J. WERNIG, son of Charles W. and Ellenor Wernig.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Stanton-st., on Monday afternoon, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock.

Baltimore papers please copy.

POLITICAL.

GRAND
UNION RATIFICATION
MEETING,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 20,
to indorse the
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS
FOR STATE AND COUNTY.
EMINENT SPEAKERS
will address the meeting.
GRAFULLA'S BAND.
Seats for ladies.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman.
A. H. KEECH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD

Will speak at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who had been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

HON. THOMAS FITCH, OF NEVADA,

Will speak at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

$40 WILL PURCHASE A SET OF teeth on fine gold; $30 on platina; and $10 to $20 on vulcanite and aluminum, at DR. WAIT & SON'S, "Dental Institute," No. 117 East 23d-st.

HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS

Will speak at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT'S—D'ANCONA, No. 32 6th-av.—hats, furs and fur alterations at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices.

MAJOR HAGGERTY

Will speak at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPANISH STORY.

TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

BY

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

In this week's LEDGER, ready to-day (MONDAY) at 12 o'clock, we begin the publication of a Spanish story, translated expressly for the LEDGER by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, our great American poet, entitled

SARILLA,

A TALE OF ESTREMADURA.

The scene of the story is laid in the romantic region of Estremadura, where the spirit of the old knights-errant and of the mountain chieftains still survives among the wild race who people a portion of that country. Mr. BRYANT has bestowed his best efforts upon this work, and we shall be much mistaken if it does not create a profound interest among the readers of the LEDGER.

The principle on which the LEDGER is conducted is to publish the first and the best stories of the greatest writers in the world. In the present number of the LEDGER we commence the publication of a beautiful Spanish tale which has been translated expressly for the LEDGER by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, our great American poet. This is the first and only story that Mr. BRYANT has ever translated. A short time ago we published the first and only story that Dr. TYNG ever wrote. Previous to that we published the first and only story that HENRY WARD BEECHER ever wrote; and at a still earlier period we published the first and only story that CHARLES DICKENS ever wrote for an American publication. In addition to these it will be remembered that we published twelve first stories which were written expressly for the LEDGER by twelve distinguished clergymen.

GOVERNOR GEARY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Will speak at the Union Republican meeting, Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH

Will speak at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISSUED THIS DAY.
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.
WITH TWO FINE FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS.
CONTAINING

I. THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON, A NEW NOVEL OF GREAT INTEREST. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. PART V. WITH TWO ILLUSTRATIONS.
II. DAUGHTERS OF TOIL. A Poem. By EVANGELINE M. JOHNSON.
III. WEAR AND TEAR. By Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL.
IV. MURDER MOST FOUL.
V. FUEL.
VI. A CATCH. By R. H. STODDARD.
VII. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Novel. Part XI. By Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN.
VIII. THE SATISFACTION USUAL AMONG GENTLEMEN.
IX. THE GREAT FLOOD.
X. JAFFA TO JERUSALEM.
XI. WATCHING FOR DAWN. A Poem. By Professor HENRY HARTSHORNE.
XII. GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
XIII. FIRST AND LAST OF THE BUCCANEERS.
XIV. RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ATTACHE.
XV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVI. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

For sale at all the book and news stores. Yearly subscriptions, $4. Single number, 35 cents.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

The numbers of Lippincott's Magazine for 1869, from July, containing the commencement of Mr. Trollope's story, will be mailed to any party sending one subscription ($4) to the Magazine for 1870, between this date and Dec. 1.

Lippincott's Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $6 50 per annum; with Good Words for the Young, $5 50.

Specimen Number, with Premium List, sent to any address free on application to

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

GENERAL JOHN COCHRANE

Will speak at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

WEDLOCK;

OR, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES. A Scientific Treatise, disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not Marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy," "How to Read Character," and Editor of the *Phrenological Journal*. Price, sent free by first post, $1 50. Extra gilt, $2. Address SAMUEL R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all booksellers.

Also, "The Right Word in the Right Place," 75 cents. "How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to do Business," $2 25. "Oratory, Sacred and Secular, with a Chairman's Guide," $1 50. Weaver's Works, comprising "Hopes and Helps," "Aims and Aids," and "The Ways of Life," $2. "Æsop's Fables," pictorial edition, $1. Pope's "Essay on Man," illustrated, $1. "Man in Genesis and in Geology," $1. Sent by return mail on receipt of price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market continued as firm during the week just closed as it has been any time this season. Several sales were made in New-Jersey and on Long Island, and they were without exception well attended and successful. To many it must seem strange, almost impossible, that so many thousand suburban lots can be legitimately disposed of; but if such persons will attend one or two sales, see the hundreds of earnest men and women who avail themselves of these opportunities to inspect and select country homes, they will be satisfied that there is an immense demand, and when it is remembered that these sales are made during a very few months of the year only, and how many thousands there are of clerks, salesmen, mechanics and others of moderate income now dwelling in parts of houses at high rents, having but scant accommodations, and paying enough to secure abundance of room elsewhere, who are anxious to change, and who all have a natural desire to own their own homes, where the money they lay out for improvements will always be secured to them, which they know they can enjoy during life, and transmit to their children when they depart this world, he will understand how it is that even now, after thousands of acres have been sold at auction, there is a good market yet for very many more, and a purchaser ready for every really desirable plot.

The sales for the week are as follows:

New-York improved property	$26,475
New-York unimproved property	79,130
New-Jersey improved property	4,900
New-Jersey unimproved property	24,965
Long Island improved property	43,654
Total for week ending Oct. 16	$179,124
Total during the month of September	495,766
Total from Oct. 1 to Oct. 9	209,348
Grand total	$884,238

This week will be a very busy one. More sales will be made than were during the one just ended, and among them some of the most valuable property yet offered under the hammer.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have the opening sale, to be made to-day at Rahway, consisting of 200 valuable lots at Six Roads, being the remainder of the map offered some days ago, part of which were sold, after which the sale was adjourned on account of the lateness of the hour. The property is admirably situated; has communication with New-York by thirty-four trains daily, and in one of the fast growing cities of New-Jersey. The sale is to be without limit or reservation, and ample accommodation will be made for all who desire to attend. The special train will start from the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Maps and tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

To-morrow Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER will offer two hundred villa plots and a handsome country seat at Clinton-place, Newark, N. J. The property is in the most beautiful suburb of the City of Newark, about half a mile from the new boundary line, upon an elevated plateau, rising about one hundred and fifty feet above the city, and commanding an extensive and magnificent view of the surrounding country. The location is picturesque and remarkably healthy, the immediate neighborhood well improved and thickly settled, mostly by men doing business in New-York. Clinton-avenue, the finest leading from the City of Newark, is ornamented with tasteful mansions and pleasant grounds. The property to be sold lies a few minutes south of this avenue, on which the Irvington cars are constantly moving to and from the railroad depots in New-York. The special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street, and at the office of Messrs. CHANDLER & GIESE, No. 793 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

The same day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on the premises, the printworks belonging to Ross & Co., two and a half miles from Camden, N. J., embracing about five acres, on which are a number of buildings, machine shops, blacksmith shops, &c. Full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

On Wednesday Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., have a grand sale at Madison, N. J. The splendid success of the previous sale at this place of the HOLLAND estate, on the 7th inst., has induced the Madison Improvement Company to offer the remainder of the property, consisting of 150 choice villa plots, situate on high ground, but ten minutes' walk from the depot, and commanding a truly beautiful view of the surrounding country, extending from Orange to Morristown. The property is directly opposite "The Forest," better known as the "Drew Seminary." Madison is but one hour from New-York, in a fine fertile country. It has a population of about 2,000, and is very rapidly increasing; is well supplied with churches, schools, stores, &c., &c., and the society is excellent. The country round about is thickly settled, and is built up with as fine a class of improvements as can be found in New-Jersey. Very many of the residents are prominent New-York business men. To Methodists it offers peculiar inducements; a large portion of the population is of that denomination. Many of their most prominent ministers are residents, and Professors at the seminary, and they are constantly visited by others not less well or favorably known. As this will probably be the last sale made at Madison this season, and as the demand for tickets is already large, those who desire to attend will do well to secure them at once. Mr. O. H. PIERSON, who conducted the previous sale in so efficient and satisfactory a manner as to call forth much favorable comment, will officiate as auctioneer again. Maps and free tickets are now ready, and may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 26 Pine-street.

The same day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a large sale at Boscobel, Cruzer's Station, on the the Hudson, 35 miles from New-York. It consists of 200 acres, subdivided into plots of from one to three acres each, by an experienced auctioneer. There are twelve trains a day stopping at this station, and the time to Peekskill, five miles above, is only one hour. The property will be sold absolutely and without reserve. Maps, free tickets and full particulars may be had by all respectable persons at the Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

On Thursday the long promised sale will be made at Oloff Park, consisting of 300 valuable plots of land, containing from one to thirty City lots each, in the aggregate more than 1,600 City lots. The Park, containing 105 acres of land, at King's Bridge, Yonkers, half a mile from the City of New-York, and a part of the well-known Van Cortlandt estate, is one of the most beautiful and desirable spots in Westchester County. Attention is called to the advertisement, which appears in another column, and which gives full particulars as to the time and place of sale.

Among the sales of first-class property yet to be made is one of property at Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The estate has been recently purchased by ANDREW WILSON, JR., who has a large force of men now at work laying out avenues, subdividing the ground into villa plots, and making many improvements, with a view to offering it in the market at an early day. Due notice of the time of sale will be given in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

City Hall-place, No. 37, 18.3x100	nom.
12th-st., n. s., 62.4½ ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 18.10½x38.4x16x19.2x2x19½x19.2¾	nom.
31st-st., n. s., 140.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21.1x98.9x42.2x35.3x21.1x59.8½	$3,000—18,000
36th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x98.9	27,500
41st-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x59.3	15,500
51st-st., s. s., 181 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5	12,000
71st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21x102.2	15,000—15,500
57th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	11,500
78th-st., E., No. 271, 13.10x82.2	7,400
82d-st., s. s., 153.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x89.11x31.5½x70.10	nom.
92d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 150x100, (half part)	25,000
116th-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10	6,000
132d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x99.11	10,000
143d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x99.11	5,250
Avenue A and 17th-st., n. w. corner, 75.7½x126.1	16,250
Madison-av., e. s., 19.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 100x80	10,000
Madison and 4th avs., between 69th and 70th sts., whole block	267,500
1st-av., e. s., 23 ft. n. of 25th-st., 21.1x68	15,500
2d av., e. s., 18.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 19.9x52.10½	11,250
3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25x95	35,500
3d-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 78th-st., 76.6x100	35,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bond-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Butler-st., 20x50	$1,300
Ellery-st., n. s., 33 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100	2,400
Gwinnett-st., s. s., 14 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	650
Henry and Sackett sts., s. e. corner, 20x72	16,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x80	3,000
Leonard and Court sts., n. e. corner, 100x200	800
Magnolia-st. and Evergreen-av., n. e. corner, 131x10x880x10x46.6x25¼x85	3,500
Marion-st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	450
Orchard-st., w. s., 165.9 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 29.7x100	400
Quincy-st., s. s., 445 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	9,500
Rutledge-st., n. s., 181.4 ft. e. Lee-av., 20.2x100	7,200
Rodney-st., s. e. s., 80 ft. n. e. Wythe-av., 20x100	6,500
Sullivan and Ferris sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,000
Strong-place, e. s., 242.6 ft. n. of Harrison-st., 10 [illegible]	18,000
State-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 80x100x50x10x30x90	7,750
Stockholm-st. and Willow-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,000
Stockholm-st. and Willow-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,000
Trotter-st., e. s., 240 ft. s. of Green-av., 80x100	12,000
Warren-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 100x100, q. c.	1,000
Withers-st., n. s., 125 ft. of Leonard-st., 100x100, q. c.	200
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Bond-st., 72x100	21,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 212 ft. e. of Bond-st., 18x100	5,000
12th-st., n. s., 180.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,100
DeKalb-av., n. s., 24.6 ft. w. of Clermont-av., 58.5x72.11x42.7x83	1,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 61.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 19x80	7,000
DeKalb-av. and Graham-st., s. e. cor., 15.1x54	5,500
Clermont-av., e. s., 318.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x200	23,000
Gates-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x200, q. c.	1,000
Greenpoint-av. and Leonard-st., s. e. corner, 4.6x15.4x16 Leonard-st., w. s., 162 ft. s. of Greenpoint-av., 15x16x4.4½	150
Lafayette and Reid avs., n. e. corner, 20x100	1,000
Liberty-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 25x100 Willow-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Railroad-av., 25x100	625
5th-av. and 17th-st., e. corner, 25.2x100	2,000
6th-av., w. s., 96.4 ft. n. Pierpont-av., 36x80	24,000
Lot No. 345, S. I. Garritson's map, deed of 1839	500
Lots Nos. 45 and 46, Samuel Swan's, q. c.	100
Lot No. 16, Map United Tradesmen's Land Association	600
Lots Nos. 31 and 32, Sarah A. Suydam's map	1,500
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Eastchester.	
White Plains road, n. w. s., lot No. 56, Washingtonville, 34x145	$160
Lewisboro.	
Ebenezer Silleck's property, 40 acres	$3,000
West Farms.	
Arthur-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Jacob-st., 25x122	$175
Arthur-st., w. s., lot "A R," Cedar Hill plot, 25x122	175
Yonkers.	
Madison-av., e. s., lot No. 35, R. Archer's, 25x79	$600
Madison-av., e. s., lot No. 36, R. Archer's, 25x79	600
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hoboken.	
Adams-st., e. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, block —, Coster's map	$2,200
Lot No. 3, block No. 39, Coster's map	650
Hudson City.	
Plot No. 23, block No. 5, Hespe & Weber's, (n. ½,) 28x100	$750
Jersey City.	
Grove-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Pavonia-av.	$3,500
Jersey-av. and North 1st-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	5,000
South 2d and Monmouth sts., s. e. corner, 16x50	4,700
Lots Nos. 158 and 159, Hill & Townsend's map	2,600
Bergen.	
Monticello-av., w. s., n. of Bowden-av., lots Nos. 102 and 104	$3,000
Greenville.	
Lot No. 13, block No. 1, Henry Bainbridge's map, 25x100	$587
Lots Nos. 39 to 43, inclusive, block No. 17, Claremont	2,750
Kearney.	
2d-st., w. s., 296 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x98	$350
2d-st., w. s., 271 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x97	350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

130,000 PEOPLE
LIVE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.
The lots to be sold by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
will be
AT NO VERY DISTANT DAY
IN THE MOST DESIRABLE
PART OF THE CITY.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF A WIDE st., on Madison-av., Murray Hill, an elegant house and furniture, very suitable for a bachelor who wishes to live luxuriously and entertain in a stylish manner; house is most conveniently arranged; rooms en suite on all the floors; ventilation and water works complete and unusual; there is hardly such a bachelor's establishment to be found on the island; house contains twelve rooms, one of which is a large billiard room; it is equally desirable for any family; price, as it stands, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 45TH and 46th sts., two first-class new houses. Also, on 5th-av., (Murray Hill,) an extra-wide first-class house. For prices and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LARGE CORNER LOT ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—For sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the property No. 401 Broadway, northwest corner of Walker-st. and Broadway; lot 28x103. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in fee, No. 53 West 51st-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 21x50, lot 100.5, with carpets, gas fixtures and shades; part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, FURNISHED—A first-class four-story extra-wide corner house, located on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story brick house on north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 3d-av. and 127th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY

Very nice building lots, terms $10 per month until paid, situated on Ridgewood and Washington avs, only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot by South Side Railroad of Long Island. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

NO CITY
IN THE
MIDDLE STATES
has grown or is growing so astonishingly as the
CITY OF
NEWARK.
130,000 people in a few years will increase to 200,000, and cover with houses the lots to be sold on the 19th inst. by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED, IMPROVED CITY property worth $175,000, for which will be given, cash, $75,000, and a beautiful country residence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, which has cost the owner $120,000. The house has all modern improvements, and the grounds embrace over 150 acres, beautifully laid out and ornamented. There is a beautiful stream of water running through the grounds. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 40 minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plots close to the depot. For sale by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and extension dwelling house, modern built, 15 rooms, carriage house, &c., with 12 lots, and only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot; would exchange for improved City property. For full particulars apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

NEWARK, N. J.
A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT,
WITH SIX ACRES OF LAND,
On Clinton-place, in the suburbs of Newark,
will be sold at auction by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
on Oct. 19. See auction column for particulars. Permits now ready. It will be necessary to examine the property before the sale, as the house will be sold on that day.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 80 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River and Hamburg depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—A pretty, convenient house, 12 rooms, two acres, stable, 15 miles from City, cost $13,000; will exchange for City house worth $30,000 or less, paying cash for difference; location above 23d-st., between 4th and 6th avs. preferred. Address W., Post Office Box No. 459.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a quarter of a mile from the depot, a large house, every convenience, with one acre of land; terms easy; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK—A VERY DESIRABLE residence, at a great bargain if applied for at once; house contains 14 rooms, with modern improvements; fine garden, &c.; price $14,000; terms to suit purchaser. Address M. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FINELY AND FULLY FURNISHED, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x55 feet, in perfect repair; located in West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 35th st., near 5th ave., completely furnished; possession immediately. Will be rented for a year or six months to a private family only. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Station G.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED, Newark, N. J., No. 781 High-st., ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Station; 18 rooms; convenient and well furnished; large garden and stable if desired. Apply on the premises; rent low to a good tenant.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, on 5th-av., near 36th-st.; rent $7,200 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A HANDsomely-furnished cottage, 9 rooms; is pleasantly situated, and possession at once. For further information, &c., apply to G. M. CLEARMAN, 110 Wall-st.

A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 45 West 28th-st., newly furnished and well adapted for housekeeping, to let to a small family of adults; best reference required.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN 49th-st., one furnished. Inquire at 10 East 49th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, (WITHout servant,) the second floor of a house in a genteel locality. Address SINCERITY, Post Office Box No. 4,175, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.

JAMES M. MILLER,
THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 M.,
WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT RESERVE,
THREE HUNDRED PLOTS OF GROUND,
CONTAINING 1,600 CITY LOTS,
AT

OLOFF PARK,

ADJOINING

JEROME PARK,

on the north. This property has been a part of the Van Cortland estate for over two hundred years. It embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions are very picturesque, beautifully wooded, and afford extensive views. Oloff Park is half a mile from the City of New-York, three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River, one mile from Fordham, one mile from William's Bridge, less than a quarter of a mile from Central-av. Application has been made by the New-York and Boston Railroad, which will probably be built and running in one year, for right of way through the northwest corner of Oloff Park, where it is proposed to erect a station. The park is in the heart of the district under the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners.

The plots contain from one to forty city lots, and will be sold by the lot.

A special train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the grounds, where a collation will be provided. For tickets, maps and further information, which will only be given to persons of respectability, apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

Terms—Auctioneer's fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on mortgage.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20. At 12 o'clock on the premises at Boscobel, Cruger's Station.

GREAT HUDSON RIVER SALE.
THE FINEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED.
EACH SITE COMMANDS A SPLENDID RIVER VIEW.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

Boscobel (beautiful wood) is situated at Cruger's Station, on the Hudson, 35 miles from New-York. It consists of 200 acres, subdivided into plots of from one to three acres by a most experienced landscape gardener. All acquainted with Hudson River scenery admit that there is no point on the river which affords more extended and enchanting views than these highlands opposite Haverstraw Bay. The property, bounded by the Hudson with its beautiful knolls and high plateaus, is unequaled for gentlemen's residences. It is proposed to change the name of Cruger's Station to Boscobel, which has been the name of the Post Office for years, and plans are on foot for building a new and commodious depot, which shall be attractive in all its surroundings.

There are twelve trains a day at present stopping at this station, and the time to Peekskill, five miles above, by express trains, is one hour. The distance from the lower part of the City is becoming lessened in time by more rapid trains, the Elevated Railway, &c., and the wiser business men are selling out and retiring before the encroachments of the City, (which advances up town with wonderful strides,) and settling themselves above Tarrytown.

This property will be sold at auction, absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the 20th inst. We invite business men, who desire to secure a site on the Hudson, as well as those who look for a most profitable investment, to examine it before the sale.

All who wish to attend the sale will leave their names at the office of the auctioneers, and free railroad passes will be sent to them.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
HOMESTEAD STATION,
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY RAILROAD,
TEN MINUTES' RIDE, THREE MILES FROM HOBOKEN.
FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will positively sell, without limit or reservation, at 11½ o'clock on MONDAY, Oct. 25, on the premises,
HOMESTEAD STATION, N. J.,
TWO HUNDRED SPLENDID LOTS,
AT AND NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

The property was formerly owned by Hon. Judge Sturges. It is in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Wright's palatial residence, on high ground, and commands extensive views. It is only three miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the Paterson plank road, and ten minutes' ride from Jersey City Depot. A large number of houses have been built during the past year, and many more are in process of erection.

Maps and free tickets will be ready on and after Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on Jan. 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

NEWARK
IS THE
TENTH CITY IN THE UNION.

The lots to be sold at auction on the 19th inst. are only half a mile from the City line, and 150 feet above Broad-st.

Full particulars at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The sale of 17 lots and water front and dock on the Hackensack River, foot of West St. Paul's-av., Hudson City, will take place THIS DAY, Oct. 18, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Also, the book accounts of WALLACE & CO., bankrupts.

By order
HAMILTON WALLIS, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BOULEVARD LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, four lots, southwest corner Boulevard and 101st-st., each 25x100, five feet above grade, free from rock and in a fine settled neighborhood; 70 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TWO HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS AT CLINTON-PLACE,
NEWARK, N. J.,
by order of James Demarest, Esq., on
TUESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 12 M.

The situation of this property is among the finest in the vicinity of Newark, being on Clinton-place, within seven minutes' walk of Clinton-av., on which run the Irvington horse cars, and only two miles from the railroad station in Newark. The Peapack Railroad will have a station very near this property, which must tend to very much enhance its value. Very beautiful and extensive views, being about the highest point between Orange Mountain and New-York Bay.

There will also be sold on the same day the HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF JAS. DEMAREST, Esq., situated as above, and being one of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity. Large double house, 20 rooms, with all the improvements; grounds comprise six acres, beautifully shaded and improved, coach house, stable, gardener's house, &c., &c.

Permits to view the house now ready; must be seen before the sale, as it will be positively closed on that day.

SPECIAL TRAIN BY NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD,
from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Excursion cars by the Irvington Horse Railroad will leave Broad-st. Station on the arrival of the train.
COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of CHANDLER & GIESE, No. 793 Broad-st., Newark, and of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869,
At 12½ P. M., on the premises.
POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES AT
MADISON, N. J.

The great success of our last sale of the Edward Holland estate has decided the Madison Land Association to offer immediately the remainder of this beautiful property, which will be positively sold without reserve on the 20th inst.

"The best of the wine has been kept till the last."

The property offered at our last sale was handsomely situated, but the lots to be sold on the 20th inst. are
TRULY MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED,
commanding a view of over twenty miles of country, and are but ten minutes' walk from the Station and immediately opposite the Drew Seminary and the elegant residence of F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Free passes, maps and full particulars at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st. New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st. THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, CLOSING OUT SALE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 P. M., on the premises,
ONE HUNDRED
VILLA SITES, 50x100,
at City of
PLAINFIELD, N. J., SOUTH SIDE,
Sixty minutes from New-York, situated on
PEMBERTON, CENTRAL, LANE AND FIELD AVS.,
and being a part of the
W. B. J. LANE HOMESTEAD.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE. SPECIAL TRAIN from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. LUNCH ON ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

PLAINFIELD IS SIXTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM WALL-ST. CLEAN CARS. NO NEED OF CHANGE OF DRESS on account of DUST in the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Exact on time, and plenty of room always.

Good schools, good laws, no rowdies, every city convenience, no further from Wall-st. in time than the Central Park, Prospect Park, Mott Haven, Paterson, Hackensack or Orange, and at much less prices for land. Pure mountain air, fine drives, pure water and good society. Good schools, private and public, good churches, and laws well administered by incorruptible Judges.

NO ROWDIES CAN LIVE IN PLAINFIELD.

Terms of sale easy.

For further particulars and free tickets, &c., inquire of
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Or
D. C. HYDE, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12½ P. M., on the premises, absolute sale by order of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq., of the most desirable property in the vicinity of
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
and the best improved of any ever sold at auction on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The situation is most beautiful,
COMMANDING ONE OF THE LOVELIEST VIEWS IN NEW-JERSEY,
embracing the picturesque valley in which the Town of Morristown is located, Fort Nonsense beyond, and in the immediate foreground the
CHARMING POCAHONTAS LAKE.

The property has been divided into villa plots of from one-fourth of an acre to three acres, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. A large amount of money has been expended in
PUTTING THE PROPERTY IN A FINE CONDITION,
the streets being as
HANDSOMELY GRADED
as if done by the Boulevard Commissioners.

The neighborhood is unexceptional, adjoining the elegant residence of the late E. Boonan Graves, Esq., and of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq.

A fine collation will be served before the sale.

A special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M.

Passes now ready.

Illustrated maps, showing the views from the property, will be in readiness six days before the sale.

Full particulars at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S SPECIAL TRAIN over the Hudson River Railroad to their great sale at Boscobel, (Cruger's Station,) will start from Hudson River Depot at 10:15 o'clock on the morning of the sale,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
and will stop at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. A person will be in attendance until day of sale at Cruger's Station on the arrival of each train, to show the property.

Tickets are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WOODRUFF & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

B. WOODRUFF & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Orchard-st., near Chilton, fine large new house, complete with modern improvements; sixteen rooms. Also, fine large building plots on Orchard and Magie sts., near the new depot, at West Elizabeth. Terms easy.

JOHN O. MAGIE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES ON Broadway, between Maiden-lane and John-st., on second story; front room; 43x26; first-class building; admirably suited for life or fire insurance, jewelry, or similar business; rented separately; on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—FOR FACTORIES OR WORK-shops—The new building No. 443 West 42d-st.; floors in building No. 445, &c., West 42d-st.; the new building corner 10th-av. and 40th-st. Apply at No. 572 10th-av., near 42d-st., or No. 192 Broadway, of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Fourth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—For building sewer in Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, with branch in Third-avenue.

Sixth—For paving with Belgian pavement Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place.

Seventh—For laying crosswalks opposite No. 67 James-street.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, and both sides of Third-avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-second-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS D. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment rolls or tax books on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1869 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying crosswalk opposite number one hundred and eleven South-street.

Second—For laying crosswalk from number four hundred and ninety-one Washington-street to Clinton Market.

Third—For laying crosswalk in West-street, from number thirty-two to pier number five.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number forty-nine.

Sixth—For flagging Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—For flagging in front of numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—For building sewers between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and between Avenue A and Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—From number one hundred and seven to number one hundred and fifteen South-street.

Second—Both sides of Washington-street, between Canal and Spring streets.

Third—West-street, between Morris and Rector streets.

Four—Both sides of Chrystie-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, and the southerly side of Stanton-street, between Bowery and Forsyth-street.

Fifth—Numbers forty-five, forty-seven and forty-nine Whitehall-street, and Front-street, between Whitehall and Moore streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—Numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—Both sides of First-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets; both sides of Eightieth-street, between First and Third avenues; both sides of Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; both sides of Eighty-third-street, between Avenue A and Third-avenue; and both sides of Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number nineteen Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-streets, with branches in Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—For flagging Morton-street, from Washington to West-street.

Sixth—For setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, and both sides of Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Second—Both sides of Thomas-street, between Church and Hudson streets, and the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block.

Third—Both sides One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block.

Fifth—The southerly side of Morton-street, between Washington and West streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, } Commissioners.
J. J. MARRIN,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct, 15, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this Department to 12 M. MONDAY, 1st November next, for the building and fitting of four steamers for the Revenue Marine, bidders to furnish their own specifications, the same to be submitted to a board of officers, the Department reserving the right to reject all if not from competent and responsible parties.

Speed being of great importance the Department has adopted this course to invite competition, and will require the bidders to furnish drawings in detail of hull and machinery, with models complete and the parties to whom the awards are made shall give bonds with sufficient sureties for the proper performance of the work, according to the specifications, models, &c., approved.

The vessels will be of the following dimensions:

Propeller of Iron—Hermaphrodite brig rigged.
Length 170 feet on load line.
Breadth of beam, 28 feet moulded.
Depth of hold, 15 feet amidships.
Draft of water, loaded, not to exceed 13 feet.
Sidewheel steamer, iron or wood, hermaphrodite brig rigged.
Length, 165 feet on load line.
Breadth of beam, 28 feet moulded.
Depth of hold, 12 feet.
Draft of water not to exceed 8½ feet loaded.
Two small steamers of wood.
Length, 150 feet on load line.
Breadth of beam, 26 feet moulded.
Depth of hold, 9 feet.
Draft of water not to exceed 5½ feet loaded.

Propeller to have one direct acting engine. Large sidewheel steamer one oscillating or beam engine. Two small steamers, beam engines. Speed to be guaranteed.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement, for the construction of that form of pavement in the following streets, to wit:

Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to East River.
Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.
Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and Pine-street, from Broadway to William-street.

Forms for bids, and all further information necessary, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date when offered, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., for the construction of sewers, as follows; Specification No. 25—In One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Specification No. 26—In Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Seventieth streets, with branches in Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets; Specification No. 27—In Madison-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets; Specification No. 28—In Fifth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets; Specification No. 29—In Lewis-street, between Third and Fourth streets, and Goerck-street, between Broome and Rivington streets; Specification No. 30—In Hudson and Bleecker streets, between Christopher and West Tenth streets; Barrow-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, Greenwich-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets, and Ninth-avenue, between Gansevoort and Thirteenth streets; Specification No. 31—In One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Manhattan street; Specification No. 32—Outlet sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street to near Tenth-avenue, and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; and Specification No. 33—In One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between First and Third avenues; One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches. Also for new stone block pavements in Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Fifty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River; Beach-street, between West Broadway and West-street; Harrison-street, between Hudson and West-streets; Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Desbrosses-street, between Washington and Hudson streets; Fiftieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-eighth streets; Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues; Houston-street, between Lewis-street and the ferry; First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Sixty-first streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Harlem River. Also for a crosswalk across Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and also at the intersection of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The plans can be seen and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR, }
Oct. 1, 1869. }

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11½ A. M., Nov. 1, 1869, for supplying
FRESH BEEF
to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

This contract to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Monday, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF," and addressed,

C. P. EAKIN,
Bv't. Maj. U. S. A., 1st Lt. 1st Art'y. and A. C. S.,
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN ARTISTS,
"VILHELM COLLECTION."
Now on Exhibition at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
on the evenings of
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20.

This celebrated collection of the modern FRENCH, FLEMISH and DUSSELDORF schools, comprising in part works of the following masters, viz.:

Eug Verboeckhoven,	Leclerq,	Musin,
	Hagelstein,	Delachaux,
Robbe,	Weiser,	Kruseman,
H. Ronner,	Arnaux,	L. De Beul,
De Beul,	Masweins,	Ceriez,
VanSeverdonck,	H. De Beul,	H. Hue,
Berlin,	De Bylandt,	Carabain,
Dielmann,	Robart,	Unterberger,
Verwee,	Janssens,	Koelhoff.
Boulanger,	Coumont,	

All original by celebrated masters.

Also, a superb collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, COPIES OF POMPEIAN FRESCOES, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS and VENETIAN VIEWS, collected abroad by a well-known author of this City.

Also,
THE ODALISQUE and DOLCE FAR NIENTE,
by PROF. F. MARTINEZ,
and a number of fine pictures by favorite American and European artists, to be sold by order of receiver, without reserve, to pay advances, &c.

Gallery now open for exhibition day and evening until sale.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE
OF
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
AT AUCTION.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE STORE
NO. 43 CORTLANDT-ST.,
next door to the Merchants' Hotel,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
COMPRISING ALL SIZES.

These Safes are well known to be the best Fire-Proof Safes made in the world; were all manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are all warranted perfectly free from dampness. Now is the time to secure the best Safes made, at low prices, as the whole stock will be sold to close up accounts, without reserve, FOR CASH.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BRONZE STATUETTES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 233 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture in said house, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin, damask and silk reps; rosewood centre tables, rosewood and gilt cabinet, rosewood arm chairs, in satin damask, satin damask and reps; window curtains, gilt cornices, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut dining table and chairs, black walnut buffet, black walnut lounges, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; black walnut book case, black walnut cabinet, black walnut sofas, arm and side chairs; marbel mantel clock, spring and hair mattresses. Moquet, Wilton and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, &c., together with an assortment of china and glassware, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, FARMING UTENSILS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. DEVOE, ON CLINTON-AV., NEAR CENTRAL-AV., FORDHAM RIDGE:

Black walnut arm chairs, black walnut library desk, black walnut bookcase, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, &c.; mirror, linen shades, gilt cornices, oil paintings, hall stand, hall chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Also, same time and place,
horses, carriages, buggies, harness, blankets, robes, cow, fowls, and a large assortment of farming utensils.

Maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers; salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; art galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

We call the attention of our friends and the public to the great facilities now offered by us for the disposal of furniture, fancy goods, paintings and works of art, horses and carriages, real estate, stocks, bonds and general merchandise.

HENRY H. LEEDS,
ALLEN B. MINER.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE.—ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 21, 22 and 23, commencing at 7 o'clock each evening, sale of a part of the private library of A. J. Catheal, Esq., comprising a choice collection of books, many scarce classical works, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY at David's Island, New-York Harbor.—On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock M., a large amount of medicines, instruments, dressings, bedding, furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. Sale positive. Goods to be moved within forty-eight hours from time of purchase by the purchaser. The New-Haven Railroad cars, stopping at New-Rochelle, will convey persons desiring to attend the sale.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, Oct. 1, 1869.—Mr. WALTER H. BURNS retires this day from our New-York and London firms.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Mr. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank of British North America, New-York,) is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, }
LONDON, Oct. 1, 1869. }

The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada) joins our firm this day, which will be continued under the style of MORTON, ROSE & CO.

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FACT—NO IMPOSITION.—$100,000 REWARD for any one who can equal the greatest European business and medical clairvoyant and astrologist that ever existed in this country; she consults you on all events through life; name, likeness, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated. No. 230 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
are now offering
GREAT BARGAINS
IN BLACK
GRO GRAIN SILKS,
FOR WALKING SUITS.
AT $1 50, FORMER PRICE $2.
AT $1 75, FORMER PRICE $2 25.
AT $1 90, FORMER PRICE $2 50.
AT $2 00, FORMER PRICE $2 50.
ALSO, PONSON'S ELEGANT BLACK GROS FAILLE SILKS.
AT $2 75, COST TO IMPORT, $3 50.

N. B.—Will open on MONDAY, 18th, an elegant line of PLAIN EVENING COLORED SILKS, AT $1 75, FORMER PRICE $2 50.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING ON MONDAY,
300 LOTS OF GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
GREAT BARGAINS,
CLOSING AN IMPORTER'S
STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES.
20,000 YARDS MUSLIN EDGINGS, 5c. to 50c.
15,000 YARDS MUSLIN INSERTIONS, 5c. to 50c.
6,000 DOUBLE BANDS, 10c. to $1 50.
10,000 NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 10c. to 50c.
1,500 NEEDLEWORK CHEMISETTES, 10c. to $3.
6,000 REMNANTS OF NEEDLEWORK.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
CHOICE LOT LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $1 25.
VERY FINE LOT REAL LACES, 25c. to $5.
WIDE VESTIBULE LACES, 25c.
WIDE VALENCIENNES LACE, 25c. piece.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
20,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 5c. to 15c.
15,000 YARDS EXTRA QUALITY, 25c. to 50c.
RICH NEW SASH AND NECK RIBBONS.
LOT OF TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c. to 75c. pc.
LOT OF PLAID RIBBONS, 75c. to $1 50 pc.
300 LOTS OF RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.
20,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, EVERY COLOR, 25c. piece.
8,000 PIECES WIDER VELVETS, 50c. to $1 piece.
1,500 PIECES BLACK COLORED EDGE, 25c. piece.
AUCTION LOT FANCY VELVETS, 5c. yard.
VELVETEEN FOR DRESSES, 50c. to 90c.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 yard and up.
SILK PLUSHES FOR SACQUES, $1 25 yard.
LOT OF CORDED SILKS, 75c. yard.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
3,000 VELVET AND STRAW HATS, 25c.
FINE SILK PLUSH HATS, 50c. to 75c.
500 FINE SAILOR HATS, $1.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
200 BOXES FRENCH VELVET FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
150 FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
200 DIFFERENT STYLES OF FEATHERS, 25c. up.
100 BOXES OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c. up.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
1,500 PIECES SILK GIMPS, 25c. a piece.
2,000 PIECES SILK FRINGES, 50c. a piece.
2,500 PIECES SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $2.
5,000 PIECES DRESS TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 75c.
3,000 PIECES DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $2.
2,300 PIECES SATIN GIMP, 50c. to $3.
5,000 PIECES GILT TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1.
GOODS
AT WHOLESALE
LESS THAN
JOBBERS' PRICES.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
15,000 PAIRS PERFECT KID GLOVES, 50c.
5,000 PAIRS SPOTTED KID GLOVES, 25c.
10,000 PAIRS FINE VIENNA KIDS, 80c.
LADIES' RIBBED MERINO HOSE, 12½c.
GENTS' ALL WOOL HALF HOSE, 25c.
MISSES' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 12½c. to 25c.
3,000 GENTS' NECKTIES, 5c. to 25c.
5,000 GENTS' SILK BOWS, 10c. to 25c.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF HEMSTITCHED, 10c., 12½c., up.
LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK, 5c., 10c., up.
LOTS OF PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., up.
LOTS OF LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., up.
LOTS OF GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., up.
LOTS OF MISSES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., up.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF DRESS BUTTONS, 5c. DOZEN.
BEST 200 YARDS SPOOL COTTONS, 4c.
BEST 100 YARDS MACHINE SILKS, 11c.
LOTS OF FANCY PINS, 5c. to 25c.
LOT OF FANCY SETS OF JEWELRY, 25c. to 50c.
LOTS OF FANCY BRAIDS, 5c. a piece.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, GILT CHAINS, COMBS, &c., 5c.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
SASH RIBBONS ARE LOWER IN PRICE.
Bonnet Ribbons from auction, 6 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, and up. Full Lines of Plain Velvets.
WE HAVE FINE SHADES IN BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
AT $1, $1 50, $2, and upward.
Examine our stock of Satins.
All the Fashionable Shades in Kid Gloves, from $1 a pair, warranted every way. Good Kid Gloves at 50 cents, 63 cents, 75 cents, at 50 cents and 75 cents.
NEW VARIETIES IN FALL GLOVES AND HOISERY.
CHEAP UNDERGARMENTS, 75 cents, 81 cents, and $1 each.
Bargains in Ladies' Ties, Bows, Scarfs, &c., Embroideries, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Linen Handkerchiefs, Yankee Notions, Samples, Slippers, Berlin Wools, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Dolls, Baskets, &c., all cheap.
SPECIALTIES, LEATHER BAGS AND SATCHELS,
75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 60, and $1 90 each.
OUR CORSETS ARE CHEAP ESPECIALLY,
AT 75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.
WE HAVE GOOD CORSETS AT 50 and 65 cents.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS, SILK FRINGES, RIBBON VELVETS, &c.
EVERYTHING NEW.
LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS, PLUMES, FLOWERS AND BIRDS, TO SELECT FROM IN THIS CITY.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
BONNETT ROOMS CROWDED WITH NOVELTIES TO-DAY,
BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
FROM LOW TO VERY FINEST GRADES.
REGULAR PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS
AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
WILL FIND
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.
JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN receive 30 per cent. above the usual price for their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, jewelry, diamonds, &c., by calling or addressing a letter to Mr. or Mrs. H. at their new establishment, No. 15 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of Broadway, under Rochester Hotel.

TOYS.—AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 BROADWAY, near 18th-st., a large assortment of fine toys at retail.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MACHINERY.

JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
MACHINERY SALE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Descriptive catalogue furnished on application to Company's agent,
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS,
Steuben and Warren sts., Jersey City.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Oct. 30
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 13
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 27
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 11

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20
Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27
Samaria, Thursday, Oct. 28
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3
Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10
Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11
China, Wednesday, Nov. 17
Kedar, Thursday, Nov. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.*

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA........Oct. 23
EUROPA...........Oct. 30
INDIA..............Nov. 6
CAMBRIA.........Nov. 13
IOWA...............Nov. 20
BRITANNIA........Nov. 27

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, 3,132 tons.........Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.........Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.........Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.........Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.........Nov. 24, at 9½ A.M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $300. Steerage. $75.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON ———, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 16.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPRIDGE.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE..........Oct. 21
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE...........Oct. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain G. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st. or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.........Saturday, Oct. 23.
GEO. CROMWELL..CLAPP...........Saturday, Oct. 30.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 21st October, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The MINNETONKA will sail 28th October.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, will open on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts.

"HOME CLASS."

A lady fully qualified, (and at present engaged in one of the first institutes in this City,) intending to form a home class on the 2d of November next, for the study of literature and history, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Unexceptionable references given. Applicants will please address M., Box No. 268 New-York Post Office.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.

English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL NO. 83 WEST 11th-st.—English, French, music and drawing, $20 quarterly; primary class, $10. Wanted, a young lady to teach in exchange for tuition. Call after 3 P. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD IS THE MOST rapid and thorough way of learning music. Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes are now forming. See circulars at the music stores.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

WANTED—CHILDREN AT MISS A. E. CONOVER'S select school, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate. Number of pupils limited to ten.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

ALL FOR FIVE DOLLARS.—A GOOD handwriting taught in ten lessons for $5, with $60 scholarship premiums for best improvement. Circulars. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH and Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 852 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 260 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF several years' experience in teaching English, French and music, having her morning hours yet unoccupied, wishes another tuition; her method of teaching the piano will be found to be of the best school; reference to families where she is at present teaching. Address W. S., Post Office Box No. 4,201.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY FROM Europe, who writes and speaks fluently English, French and Italian, desires a position as amanuensis with a gentleman of means and refinement. Such only address B. K., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, AN experienced tutor, has two unengaged hours for pupils in English, mathematics, classics and modern languages. Address TUTOR, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SUPERIOR LADY TEACHER IN the first families, has a vacancy; acquirements: Modern languages and fine arts; highest references. Address TEACHER, No. 119 East 31st-st.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN letter writing and German by Mrs. THALER, No. 1,522 Broadway, New-York, near 45th-st.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COL- lege wishes a few private pupils. Address H. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAREAN reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 32d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES KINGON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Kingon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1869.

o18-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD BERNARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernard Bernard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 1st day of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS,

o4-1aw3wM* Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. NILES, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by George W. Niles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of October, 1869.

o18-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO L. MORA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of Assignee of Antonio L. Mora, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of July, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o18-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM B. HAYWOOD, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Oct. 13, 1869. WILLIAM MUIRHEID,

o18-1aw3wM Jersey City, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., SELLS marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory this Winter.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 245 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—To Let.—A parlor floor of three large, handsomely furnished rooms, and two large rooms on the second floor, with private table. Parties desiring an elegant home, with superior table, can address Box No. 5,902 City Post Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a large, nicely-furnished room, with large closets and every convenience, in first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, L. T., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., (NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE,) two doors west of Broadway, convenient to restaurants, stages, cars and places of amusement, large and elegantly-furnished rooms to let. Breakfast or private table if desired; all appointments first class; references required.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av., (the best location in the City,) offers to families and gentlemen the most elegantly furnished and handsomest rooms, comprising all modern improvements, with table and appointment; strictly first class.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in the vicinity of West 14th-st., 6th or 7th avs., by a young gentleman of undoubted integrity who desires a home; terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, NOMIS, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

NO. 50 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely-furnished second floor en suite; private table if desired; also one large and small room; house and table first class; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN WEST 26TH-ST., VERY HANDsomely furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen or a small family, with private table, good attendance, &c. For address inquire at RUSHTON'S, corner 26th-st. and Broadway.

NO. 278 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEARLY opposite Calvary Church—A small private family have a suite of choice apartments to rent, with private table; home comforts.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home will be found.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and accommodations for the Winter, or permanently, can be had at reasonable prices. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a select party of adults; highest reference required.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, second floor, to let, with board, in a small private family; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 109 West 28th-st.

NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House.—One or two handsomely-furnished entire floors, with board; private table if desired, in this first-class house; references exchanged.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—Very desirable rooms, well-furnished, with modern conveniences, to let singly or en suite, with board. No. 102 East 35th-st.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH excellent board, for a party of gentlemen or families, at No. 55 West 12th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-class board; pleasant sitting-room and bedroom on second floor. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURnished rooms in the house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes' from the ferry.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A SUITE of rooms; full or partial board. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE dwelling house No. 29 Washington-place, as lodging rooms for gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board at No. 114 West 41st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FIVE P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, 18th instant, steamers of the Fall River Line, Pier No. 30 North River; Stonington Line, Pier No. 33 North River, and Norwich and Worcester Line, Pier No. 40 North River, for Boston and intermediate points, will leave New-York at 4 o'clock, instead of 5 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, 9......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 11...... 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12...... 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12......12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 13. 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 13. 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 14...... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 15...... 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 16...... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 18...... 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18...... 2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19...... 6:30 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 18th inst., STEAMERS of the Providence and New-York Steamship Company, (Neptune Line,) will leave Pier No. 27, North River, for Providence, at 4 instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; East River, at 3 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with railroads from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH WEEK of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, who will appear for the first time in this country on MONDAY, Oct. 18, and every evening except Saturday, as MARY WARNER, in the Domestic Drama of that name, and written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR.

Supported by MR. GEORGE JORDAN, also, MISS VIRGINIA FRANCIS, and MR. THEO. HAMILTON.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, ENOCH ARDEN, with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

CONTINUATION OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 18, (For the 12th time this season,) Sheridan's Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; With its new scenery, appointments and decorations, and its POWERFUL CAST.

TUESDAY, Oct. 19, (14th time,) PROGRESS.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, (3d time,) AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
THURSDAY, Oct. 21, (3d time,) CASTE.
FRIDAY, Oct. 22, (13th time,) SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY, Oct. 23, (for the first time in 4 years,) Coleman's comedy of HEIR-AT-LAW.

TWO NEW PLAYS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL,

PATTI CONCERTS.

MAX STRAKOSCH..........................DIRECTOR.

The sale of reserved seats for the new series of the Patti Concerts will commence THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 9 A. M., at the Hall, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

The public are respectfully informed that the greatest living Concert vocalist, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, will, on her return from Boston, give two more

GRAND PATTI CONCERTS, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 21 and 22, at 8 o'clock, and one GRAND GALA MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M., in which Giorgio Ronconi, Ritter, Prume, Habelmann, and the great German Basso, Josef Hermann, will appear, with MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Mr. G. W. COLBY...........................Accompanist.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of seats will commence this morning at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, at 9 A. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURE ON ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS, By Captain C. F. HALL, ON MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1869, at 8 P. M.

ADMISSION—50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

The Esquimaux Family, in Arctic Costume, will appear at the end of the Lecture.

Numerous relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition will be exhibited.

Tickets for sale at the principal book, music and drug stores and hotels.

STEINWAY HALL.

The beautiful and fascinating young Spanish prima donna, Senorita MARIA CORTES, supported by Mlle. FILOMENO and Signors BOY FOSSATI, SALCEDO and BOSONI, will give her first series of concerts, at Steinway Hall, on the 20th, 23d and 27th insts., and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the 26th.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats now at Steinway Hall and at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

No. 28 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. Just open. The best and prompt method for singing solos in all languages, and concerted music. The College is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Madame GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock, by Professor JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., L.L. D., in the new College building, No. 426 East 26th-st., near East River. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

BRADY'S CURRICULUM, AT THE Rink, Jersey City, near the ferry. ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor. JAMES MACE, England's Champion, one night only, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 8 o'clock, in his Roman and Grecian statues and assault at arms. Other first-class attractions. Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—HON. HORACE GREELEY will deliver a lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Lexington-av.,) TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 8 P. M. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door after 7 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST

LINE TO THE

SOUTHWEST.

The South Pacific Railroad Company will open their line for business to LEBANON, Mo., 185 miles southwest from St. Louis, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER NEXT. Stages, drawn by excellent teams of horses, will leave Lebanon twice a day for Springfield on arrival of railroad trains at Lebanon, connecting with daily lines to Cassville, in Missouri; Keatsville, Bentonville, Fayettsville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, in Arkansas; Mount Vernon, Granby, Carthage and Neosho, Missouri, and with tri-weekly lines for Bolivar, Stockton and Nevada City, Missouri, and Baxter Springs and Fort Scott, Kansas. Also connecting at Fort Smith with tri-weekly lines to Boggy Depot, Fort Arbuckle and Austin, Texas; and semi-weekly to San Antonio, Fort Stockton, El Paso, and all points in the Southwest.

Through tickets via rail and stage from St. Louis to Springfield, Carthage, Bolivar, Granby, Fort Scott, and all principal points in the Southwest, will be issued, of which further notice will be given.

Full information as to rates of freight, &c., can be obtained at the Company's office, corner of 6th and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.

WM. H. PATRIARCHE, Superintendent.

Trains will leave St. Louis at 7:30 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., arriving at Lebanon at 6:40 P. M. and 11:05 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily, and (4 P. M. from 23d-st.,) 4:15 P. M., Sundays excepted.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 1 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. For particulars, see time tables.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the most valuable safeguard ever attached to railway trains. It is in use on thousands of cars, and its value proved in hundreds of incontestable demonstrations.

It is now in use on all the lines between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, via New-York Central and Lake Shore.

WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 19 Platt-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.

NEW-YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 18, 1869.

GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXTREME PLEASURE is taken in announcing an engagement with THE VERY CELEBRATED CORNET VIRTUOSO, MR. J. LEVY,

LEVY, LEVY, LEVY,
LEVY, LEVY, LEVY,
LEVY, LEVY, LEVY,

who will give his two most popular numbers, "THE MAUDE WALTZ" and "CENTRAL PARK FANTASIE."

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

FIRST TIME OF BYRON'S SPARKLING PANTOMIME BURLESQUE,

ROB ROBINSON CRUSOE, CRU
ROB ROBINSON CRUSOE, CRU
IN ROBINSON CRUSOE, SOE,
IN ROBINSON CRUSOE, SOE,
SON ROBINSON CRUSOE, SOE,
SON ROBINSON CRUSOE, SOE,

with the very celebrated LAURI FAMILY precisely as originally imported for presentation at Wallack's Theatre.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY BY VOGHTLIN AND COLLIER.
NEW MACHINERY AND EFFECTS BY SYLVESTER AND DENHAM.
NEW PROPERTIES BY DELEVAN.
NEW COSTUMES BY LAURIS.
MUSIC BY SIGNORS OPERTI AND ARNOLD.
ENTIRELY NEW BALLET BY JOHN LAURI AND MME. LAURI.

A VERY MERITORIOUS AND FAVORITE CAST.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.............A. H. SHELDON
Captain Will Atkins, (his original character,) Mr. LOUIS MESTAYER
Daddy Pigtail..........................Mr. S. A. VERNEY
Cutpurse...................................Mr. FIELDING
Gouge-eye...................................Mr. SMOLLET
Bunting...Mr. DEFOE
Bowline.......................................Mr. STERNE
FRIDAY, his original role, as performed upward of THREE HUNDRED NIGHTS in DRURY LANE.......................Mr. JOHN LAURI
King of the Carribee Islands..Mr. MAURICE DALY
His first appearance at this theatre.
Hokee Pokee.................................Mr. J. FREEMAN
Waukee Fum.................................Mr. C. VINCENT
JENNY PIGTAIL, (her original character,) Miss ALICE HARRISON
Elf Prince, (her original character,) Miss BESSIE SUDLOW
Fairy Queen, another one, Miss MAGGIE DESMOND
Farfaletta.............................Miss MAY ROBINSON
Picalili.................................Miss LIZZIE KELSEY
THE INTELLIGENT MONKEY, Mr. EDWARD LAURI
As played upward of three hundred nights at the Drury Lane.
The Educated Dog..............Mr. CHARLES LAURI
As played upward of three hundred nights at the Drury Lane.
The Highly-trained Cat.............Mr. HENRY LAURI
As played upward of three hundred nights at the Drury Lane.
Sailors, Indians, Fairies, &c., &c., &c.

ACT FIRST.

SCENE 1.—The Island of Sorosis—Fairy Ballet—The happy Fairy Sorosisters assemble in the Moonlit Glade—Appearance of the Gnome, Horror, Agony, and change to

SCENE 2.—Rocky shore of the Island—How the Queen Sorosis snubs her Elf Lover—Leap from the Antipodes to

SCENE 3.—London in the Olden Time—How Will Atkins, the Smuggler, attempts to pay his duty to Jenny—How she spurns his advances, and how Crusoe cuts off his retreat—How Atkins avows his hatred and registers a Vow of Vengeance—How there is many a slip, &c.—The merry-makers.

THE MAYPOLE BALLET. ARRANGED BY MR. JOHN LAURI.

How Crusoe is arrested by Atkins' cunning, and how Jenny is carried off by his craft—How the Elf Prince appears and arranges matters for the time.

QUARTET—JENNY, CRUSOE, ATKINS and THE PRINCE.

Characteristic Finale and end of Act First.

ACT SECOND.

SCENE 1.—The Queen and Elf Prince, the author of CRUSOE'S VICISSITUDES.

SCENE 2.—How Robinson Crusoe discovers a rare engraving of FOOTE, in a new part—How Friday cuts on in a second, and avoids being cut off in his prime—How Friday tries on a black suit, and Crusoe engages him as his servant.

THE INDIAN DRUM.

SCENE 3.—Robinson's hut in the Palace-ade—the Running Brook, invented by Mr. J. G. Denham—the animals—the Monkey, the Dog, the Cat—arrival of remarkably unwelcome visitors—the King of the Caribbee Islands and his neglected squaw.

DUET—KING AND PICCALILLI.

Arrival of the Scout, with Jenny—the King is smitten with a devouring passion—despair, jealousy, agony of Crusoe—appearance of the Elf Prince—triumph of St. Salt Peter—Ha! Fire—the savage salt-fortified—Grand Tableaux.

SCENE 4.—The Elf renews his suit in the same costume—Ha! Footsteps; it is Mr. William Atkins, with Miss Jenny Pigtail, and the mariner, being virtuous, of course proposes marriage—Ill-timed appearance of the aborigines, who come on at an awkward juncture, and come off with an unpleasant reception. TRIO—JENNY, ATKINS AND HOKEE POKEE, and change to

SCENE 5.—Crusoe's hut—Friday escapes from the Indians—Prepares his supper, which is frustrated by the mischievous monkey—Early to bed and effects of a vivid imagination—The alarm—Visitors—Warm reception by the monkey, dog and cat—Friday a table turner—The apparition—Fright of visitors—Comic moving tableau.

SCENE 6.—Jenny—Crusoe, are they safe?—No, Atkins, the Cannibal King, &c., &c., are on their track—Alas! where is Friday, where the faithful monkey, dog and cat—They are here, Chord—Terrible combat and triumph of virtue—Vice again nowhere—The Fairy Queen and Prince—and change to

SCENE 7.—THE SHORE OF THE ISLAND—Collier—The ship is in the roads—Departure of Crusoe and Jenny.

GRAND CARIBBEAN BALLET, Arranged by Mr. John Lauri. INDIAN RIFLE DANCE, Mme. Lauri.

FAREWELL TABLEAUX.

"Shall waft brave Crusoe and his bride once more,
Far o'er the sea to Albion's rocky shore."

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

CARD—THE HANLON BROTHERS HAVE the honor to announce to the New-York public that they will make their first united appearance in five years at an early date in one of the principal theatres.

They have the further honor to inform the public that they have been, during eight months past, devoting themselves exclusively to the inventing and perfecting several new feats of the Gymnasium, and chiefly to one especial performance, to which they have brought their entire combined skill and experience, and which they confidently assert is entirely unequaled in all history of either ancient or modern athletic exploits.

To this end they secured, early in the Spring, the Equine Gymnasium of Mr. Ethan Stone, at Passaic Bridge, where great space, entire privacy and continued good health have enabled them to achieve that which they sought.

The Hanlons trust to renew the pleasurable memories which a long career of uninterrupted successes has always given them of the American public, and to carry still further their fame for excellence in their profession. Gratefully,

WILLIAM HANLON,
GEORGE HANLON,
ALFRED HANLON,
FREDERICK HANLON,
EDWARD HANLON,

And the boys—
VICTOR, FRANCIS AND JULIAN HANLON.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT FIRST APPEARance of Mr. J. LEVY, the famous Cornet Virtuoso. First time of the LAURIS' ROBINSON CRUSOE. New scenery, music, costumes, ballets. GREAT CAST. First time of M. and Mlle. LEOPOLD, the great European gymnasts, from the Royal Alhambra. First time of the RIZARELLIS' OCTANGULARUM. Greatest bill ever yet offered. Fifty cents.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av., Reservoir-square, can be rented for Balls, Concerts, &c. Mr. Trenor's Classes for Dancing are now open.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 286 West 29th-st.
G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. All fashionable dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—In and for the City and County of New-York.—THE THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against HARRIET N. TRASK and Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., Richard S. Irvin, Alexander M. Proudfit, Jacob S. Wetmore, Alexander P. Irvin, Richard Irvin, Jr., Benjamin T. Hoagland, Benjamin H. Hutton, Charles G. Landon, Benjamin W. Floyd, James B. Brewster, Theodore E. Baldwin, George C. Goodyear, Charles D. Schmidt, American Mutual Insurance Company, International Insurance Company, Charles W. Newton, Phoenix Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Peter Caswell, Jr., Rowland N. Hazard, John R. Caswell, Patrick W. Derham, George L. Kessler, New-York National Exchange Bank, Anthracite Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Charles M. Wiley, defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated APRIL 1, 1869.

HARISON, WARING & DE LA MARE,
s27-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME black horses for sale—Full-blooded Black Hawk stock, long tails and manes, 15½ hands; sound, gentle and kind; stylish and prompt; go in three minutes; this is the handsomest team of road or family horses in the City. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......................................Proprietor

NEW ATTRACTION.

Engagement of the popular Irish comedian and dramatist, EDMUND FALCONER, (Author of "Peep o' Day," &c., &c.)

In his new Irish military drama, in four acts,

CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,

founded on Lever's popular romance,

THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,

MICKEY FREE..............EDMUND FALCONER

Supported by LISA WEBER, ANNIE DELAND, H. TAYLOR.

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS.

POWERFUL CAST.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY, 100 AUXILIARIES, BRASS BAND, AND TROOP OF MOUNTED DRAGOONS.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

For synopsis, cast and argument see programmes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1869.

ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear in her celebrated dual character of LADY ISABEL..........and..........MME. VINE in the play of EAST LYNNE, supported by a powerful cast.

SATURDAY next, ONLY EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

Under the management of Augustin Daly. The Old Comedies continued. AS YOU LIKE IT, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emilie Kiehl, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss E. Lewis, Miss Ames, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. Egbert, Mr. Beekman, Mr. Ryner, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Chapman in the cast. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings Mrs. Scott-Siddons will exchange parts with Mrs. Jennings, and personate Celia to Mrs. Jennings' Rosalind. KING RENE'S DAUGHTER and LOVE CHASE, on Friday evening and Saturday Matinee, with the above distinguished artists and Miss Agnes Ethel in the cast. Both pieces given with new and superb Scenery, Dresses, &c. Next Monday—SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SUCCESS OF THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

THE HOUSE ON FIRE.

This scene is pronounced the most INGENIOUS AND SKILLFUL Stage deception ever accomplished.

GRAPHIC PICTURES, Illustrative and descriptive of our great City. MATINEES at 2, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Due notice will be given of the forthcoming novelties.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—CHANFRAU.

LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
De Walden's sparkling comedy, SAM.
BRILLIANT COMPANY, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
RECEIVED EVERY NIGHT with ENTHUSIASM.
FRIDAY NEXT, MR. CHANFRAU'S BENEFIT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—SUCCESSOR TO BARNUM'S, BROADWAY, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

LAST DAYS OF CHANG, the Chinese Giant. New Living Wonders always on view.

MATINEES Every Day.	Every Evening,
PEARL OF SAVOY.	FLICK FLOCK.
PEARL OF SAVOY.	FLICK FLOCK.
RAND SISTERS.	Mlle. RITA SANGALLI in five characters.
RAND SISTERS.	

BOWERY THEATRE.

New version of MONTE CRISTO. Pantomime of RED GNOME and WHITE WARRIOR. Rob Butler as the Clown. Young Martini as the Gnome. The brilliant danseuse, Mlle. DE ROSA.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.

THE MACHINERY IN MOTION is a grand display. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING by a FINE ORCHESTRA. Refreshments of the best kind at moderate prices in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Packages of 20 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR—The 2d and 3d avs. and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroads and ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access; also in carriages from Central Park by 62d-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......................................Director

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,

and the warmest commendations of THE ENTIRE PRESS OF NEW-YORK, afford the best evidence of the rare merit of the diversified entertainments of this establishment.

First appearance in two years of JOE PENTLAND, THE GREAT AMERICAN CLOWN.

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS comprised in the incomparable New-York Circus Troupe, in a superb selection of varied and EXCITING ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEGITIMATE SUCCESS.
GLORIOUS FINALE.
HERRMANN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY, OCT. 23, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND TOY MATINEE.
Programme changed each entertainment.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
"THE NINE MUSES,"
By JOSEPH FAGNANI.
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

EXTRA DAY, OCT. 23.

FIRST RACE.

STEEPLECHASE.—Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to the second horse; the entrance money to go to the third horse. To close and name at the office of the American Jockey Club, No. 920 Broadway, by 4 P. M. on Thursday, 21st, and weights to be published on Friday, 22d October. Three or more to start. About two and a half miles.

SECOND RACE.

A FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of $25 each, play or pay, with $600 added; one-half of the entrance money to go to the second horse. To close and name at the Course by 5 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 19; weights to be published on Thursday, Oct. 21; and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on Friday, Oct. 22. One mile and three-quarters. Horses declared out pay nothing.

THIRD RACE.

SELLING SWEEPSTAKES of $15 each, play or pay, with $300 added; the winner to be sold at auction. Horses intended to be sold at $300 to be allowed 15 pounds; at $500 to be allowed 10 pounds; at $750 to be allowed 5 pounds; at $1,000 to carry their appropriate weights; and 5 pounds extra to be carried for each $250 or less of valuation over $1,000. Five or more subscriptions to fill. To close and name at the Course, by 4 P. M. on Friday, Oct. 22. One mile and an eighth.

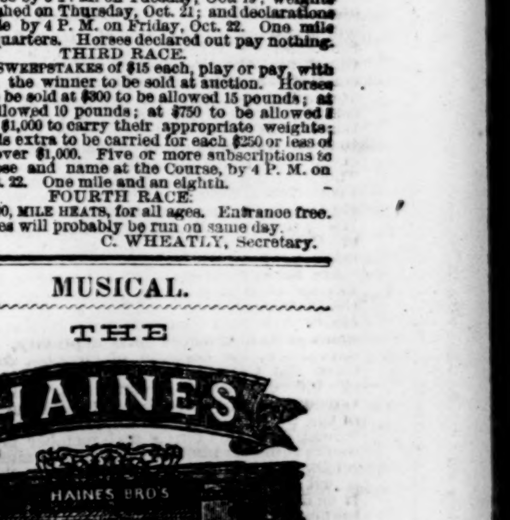
FOURTH RACE.

PURSE $500, MILE HEATS, for all ages. Entrance free. Other races will probably be run on same day.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE



For sale on easy terms. New Pianos to rent.

No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Pianofortes, "Patent Agraffe" treble, fully warranted six years, the finest instrument offered to the public can be had at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 283 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANO-FORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI BEGS to inform his friends and the public at large that he will resume his lessons in the art of Singing. For particulars apply at his new residence No. 75 Lexington-av.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

THE CHURCHES.

Sermons in New-York and Brooklyn Yesterday.

The Present Temperance Crisis—Down with Rome—The Only True Protestantism—Miscellaneous Services.

Rev. G. Lansing Taylor on "The Present Temperance Crisis."

Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR delivered a stirring address last evening at the Allen-street M. E. Church on "The Present Temperance Crisis," taking for the scriptural basis of his remarks the first seven verses of the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel. He presented a formidable array of figures, drawn from official statistics, showing the loss to this country in the deterioration of labor, loss of time and waste of money caused by the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors—more than enough, he said, each year to pay the entire national debt. In the City of New-York the money sunk by the prevalence of intemperance would support all the charities of the City and pay the expenses of its government, extravagantly, recklessly and wickedly governed as it is. As another representation of the terrible prevalence of drunkenness, he said that the liquor saloons of this country, if ranged together, would form a street 100 miles long; and if the direful results of the liquor traffic were represented on that street, there would be a suicide on each mile every day, a thousand funerals on its pavements every twenty-four hours; the flame of the incendiary's torch would light it up every hour of the night, and human blood would be spilled in drunken brawls every hour of the day. The preacher then drew a graphic picture of the results of intemperance which cannot be expressed in figures, either mathematical or metaphorical, in the woe and degradation of its victims, and the want and misery which it entails upon others. The breaking down of this demoniac power, he said, was a work which demanded the "loftiest genius, the sublimest patriotism, and the most heavenly Christianity on the globe." Every agency which could be used against it, should be employed to the uttermost. Temperance societies were a blessing and should be multiplied. Legislation was a means which had been already employed, but in a very imperfect degree. Nothing less than the entire prohibition and the utter destruction of this infamous and ruinous traffic should content a Christian community; but the political party to which we owed the little good legislation which we had on this subject, had abandoned the good cause. The very mild proposition in the State Republican Convention, to authorize local prohibition, had been "kicked under the table with contempt," and a man had been subsequently placed at the head of the ticket who represented the "atheism, infidelity, no Sabbath, and free lager doctrine" of European morals. Christians had duties at the polls as well as at the prayer meeting, and he for one should vote against the ticket so infamously headed.

"What God Will Soon Do with the Roman Beast"—Sermon by Bishop Snow.

Rev. S. S. SNOW, better known as Bishop SNOW, preached a sermon yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on the above named subject. He commenced the exercises by reading the whole of the seventh chapter of Daniel, which gives an account of the prophet's vision of the four beasts. Afterward he took his text from the eleventh verse of the same chapter:

> "I beheld then, because of the voice of the great words which the horn spake; I beheld even till the beast was slain, and his body destroyed and given to the burning flame."

The speaker contended that the four beasts mentioned in the chapter were symbolical of four great kingdoms. The first beast, which was like a lion and had eagle's wings, represented the Babylonish Kingdom. It was founded by Nimrod, the great grandson of Noah; its first capital was Ninevah; its last, prior to its destruction, was the great Babylon. The conquerors of that Kingdom, he said, founded the empire represented by the bear; and it was known in history as the Medo-Persian Empire. It was ruled over by Belshazzar, and afterward by Darius. The third beast was like a leopard with four wings like a fowl, and four heads. This was the Macedonian or Grecian Empire ruled over by ALEXANDER. The fourth beast was the most terrible of all, having great iron teeth, was very strong and broke into pieces and devoured everything which came in its way. This beast symbolized the Roman Empire—Papal Rome, more especially. The speaker then proceeded at length to demonstrate from the scriptures and from history that all the predictions of the prophets had been fulfilled, as to the first empires named. Afterward, he argued, from numerous texts which he quoted, that the Papal Hierarchy, which has its fountain head at Rome, was about to be destroyed. Exactly how the destruction would take place he did not tell his auditors. But of one thing he was very sure, and as one of God's prophets he would dare to proclaim it. All the great nations of Europe are, he said, just on the brink of some of the most terrible and desolating wars of either ancient or modern times. The Sovereigns were fully alive to the fact, but were postponing the evil day as long as possible. The Pope of Rome, and also his College of Cardinals associated with him, were uneasy in regard to their fast-waning power, and hence the Ecumenical Council which had been called. Allusion was made to the tortures, murders, and other atrocities which had been perpetrated in other days by authority of the Papal Church. He denied that there was any such thing as the keys of St. Peter having been handed over to the Popes in succession. True, they issued their bulls of excommunication, and the mutterings of their thunders were heard issuing from the Vatican as if by authority, but neither the Father nor the Son had ever given them power or authority, and hence they had none. In conclusion he warned his hearers to be prepared to see "judgment set and the books opened" for the destruction of the fourth beast, which is the Romish Church. He did not believe it would be literally destroyed by fire, but probably by war, pestilence, famine, and other great calamities.

The Only True Protestantism—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Yesterday morning Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH preached at the Church of the Messiah, taking as his text Matthew xlviii, 5: "Be ye also perfect as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." Mr. HEPWORTH said that his religion and religious faith were founded upon the words and teachings of Christ. He had no other faith than this. When he turned to the teachings of Christ and the promises of the Gospel he felt comforted and strengthened, and Heaven seemed very near to him. Yet two-thirds of the Protestant teachers of the present day assured him that he was a poor depraved, weak, lost mortal; that he was nothing of himself, and that he could not be saved unless he believed as they did. This doctrine was preached in two-thirds of our Protestant churches. He did not believe in it. He had faith in the words of Christ and in His promises. Mr. HEPWORTH then spoke of Catholicism, which he said was a vital religion, because it had a purpose to perform and every age saw it approaching nearer to the fulfillment of that purpose. Unfortunately, when the Protestants separated from the Roman Catholic Church, they took with them all its spirit and many of its dogmas, as total depravity, eternal damnation, the doctrine of election, &c., and these the Church retained, although in theory the Protestant religion is founded on the doctrine of personal dignity and the ability of the individual to think for himself. In the Roman Catholic Church each member is forbidden to think for himself. The priests must think for him, and he must become as a little child and be led wherever his teachers desire he shall go. If he disobeys them an anathema is held over his head. Now, true Protestantism is totally opposed to all this. True Protestantism may be found in the synoptic gospels; it may be culled from the revelations of the Divine Master. It teaches men how to go about their worldly duties; how to buy and sell and barter and get to be honest and hold up their heads like men, knowing that they have done no wrong. It teaches us to become like little children, pure and single-minded and honest in purpose, thinking no guile and relying entirely upon the teachings of the Master as expressed in the word of God. He did not believe in any doctrine which could not adapt itself to our wants. He believed that the day was fast approaching when a true Church could be founded and true Protestantism could be preached therein.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—Interesting Anniversary Meeting.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth and South Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., was the scene of interesting ceremonies yesterday morning, the occasion being the thirtieth anniversary of the rectorship over that parish of Rev. S. M. HASKINS, D. D. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and was crowded to its utmost capacity. Many old friends and parishioners of the rector came from New-York and more distant points to offer their congratulations in person; others sent letters, among which was one from Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. But the chief incident was the development of the results of an effort which had been made to raise means to pay off the debt of the Church, amounting to $5,000. The exercises consisted of the usual morning services, with a sermon by the rector, and an address by Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island. A collection was then taken up, and the amount required was nearly raised, only a few hundred dollars remaining, and this it was confidently [illegible] would be made up when the friends who had promised their aid but had not yet sent in their subscriptions. The effort was therefore, pronounced a complete success, and Dr. HASKINS received the warmest congratulations of his brethren of the clergy, a number of whom were present. Dr. HASKINS in his sermon gave some statistics of his work, from which it appeared that seven new parishes have been organized within the original limits of his parish. The ladies of the Church give a festival this evening.

The Truths of the New Testament—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached yesterday morning to a large and attentive audience. He selected his text from the Acts of the Apostles, xix, 6: "And when Paul laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came upon them and they spake with tongues and prophesied." He said that this verse contained developments and truths to which few people paid any very great attention. They were apt to overlook the importance of the subject, and hence lost treasures and sources of profit which they would otherwise enjoy. He thought the New Testament very much like a new and splendid mansion, furnished in the most *recherché* style and situated on a hill, but the chief attractions of which were the splendid views to be seen through the windows. The converts to rationalism and scepticism ignored the great truths and mysteries contained in the New Testament. They desired something that was comprehensive to their sordid and scientific minds, forgetting that the ways, and doings, and things of God were not as their ways or thoughts. If a band of colliers, fresh from the mine, were to enter that splendid mansion on the hill, with the lovely views, they would, no doubt, order the windows to be shut down and the blinds to be closed, in order to shut out the splendid landscape. Just so are the actions of the rationalist and skeptics, when they enter the New Testament they want the windows of the doctrine and truths of the Holy Spirit, of free grace, &c., to be closed as not being in conformity with their teachings and faith. That was a glorious sight the subject of which was their text that morning. The scoffers and skeptics and unbelievers laughed at the spectacle and accused them of being filled with new wine, though it was only 9 o'clock in the morning. But they were speedily and effectually silenced. People in those days had not the same facilities as are now furnished for getting intoxicated. Wine in those days was pure, and it required a considerable time for a man to feel the effect of ardent drinking. When the Holy Spirit came down there appeared flames of fire likened unto fiery tongues. The Holy Spirit illuminated, regenerated and excited the human understanding and mind. It furnished a healthy and legitimate stimulus to the understanding and aspirations of man, raising him in his ideas, and interests and purposes above those of his fellows who were strangers to the influences exercised by the workings and influences of this holy agency. Man was often excited and moved by the aid of material and gross agency, but it was not of a character or power that would tend to benefit him, or in any way to contribute to his happiness. He exhorted his hearers to pray for the possession of this gift, and to strive for its possession as one of the sources of true happiness. Happy was he indeed who possessed the gift and the companionship of the Holy Spirit—the gift of God.

In the evening Mr. BEECHER's sermon was addressed to young men. He portrayed the consequences which must inevitably fall on a man whose early life has been devoted to dissipation and glittering pleasure, and warned his young hearers from following such a life if they hoped to secure true happiness.

Courtship and Marriage—Sermon by Rev. T. T. Kendrick.

At the Church of the Pilgrims, in West Forty-eighth-street, last evening, Rev. Mr. KENDRICK preached to a large congregation on courtship and marriage. His text was taken from Gen. ii, 18: "And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helpmeet for him." The preacher showed that all great results have had but small beginnings. The affectionate first buddings of love between two young persons take place in their hearts and are fondly nurtured by the parties, who little dream that from this gay and lightsome intercourse is to proceed a stream of delight or burning misery, running parallel with their immortal existence. A life of bitterness or happiness lies inclosed in the but too lightly esteemed courtship. Next to marriage it is the gravest and most solemn affair in life this side of the grave. It gives origin to the sacred relation of husband and wife, parent and child, and those thousand endearing relations existing in the human family. How cautious, therefore, should one be in the days of courtship in discriminating between love and passion. In choosing a wife a man should seek a woman who is frugal, industrious, grave and sober, and above all things modest. She should be intelligent and sensible, and, as a final attribute, should possess a pleasing countenance. Affect not to despise beauty, for no one is free from its dominion; and it generally indicates beauty of character. Such a companion, next to religion, is the best and surest preserver of virtue in man. Young women, in choosing a husband, should look for similar virtues, and avoid skeptical husbands. Even with such a companion it is not safe to wed without means, for poverty often leads to sin and sorrow. Marriage resulting from a love which is begotten in such a manner is the peculiar gift of God. Without marriage no individual can be said to have fulfilled the object of his existence. He is incomplete and imperfect. He has tendencies and powers for good which have never been called out and are only developed by the heaven-born life first known in matrimony.

Anniversary of the Plymouth Bethel—Report of Superintendent Bell.

The first anniversary of the Plymouth Bethel, in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, was an occasion of unusual interest. The singing was excellent and enthusiastic, and the audience immense.

Mr. BELL, the energetic and successful Superintendent, read his first annual report, from which it appeared that the attendance at the Sunday School in September 1868, numbered 420, and had increased in September, 1869, to 790. The attendance during the Winter months of last year averaged 600. There were now sixty-five classes and seventy-eight teachers and officers. Forty-five persons from the school had united with Plymouth Church on profession of their faith, while a number had united with other churches. The Monday evening prayer meetings had increased from a small beginning to a number requiring the use of the large upper hall. The Sunday evening meetings were well attended until the Summer commenced. The lectures and concerts during the week were a remarkable success, and much good had resulted therefrom. The teachers' meetings had been held without interruption every Saturday night for the study of the lesson on the succeeding Sabbath, and prayer. The importance of these meetings could not be estimated except in the value of results. The ladies also meet on Saturday afternoons for sewing and distribution of garments, &c., to the needy. The social tea meeting of Saturday evenings, in the interval between the ladies' meeting and the teachers' meeting had also been productive of much profit. The Sunday School library, a much appreciated and well-used part of the Bethel Mission, numbers about 900 volumes. The Boys' Reading-room had a chequered experience, but upon the whole had served an excellent purpose, and had developed itself as a strong arm of the institution. Its operations must be seen to be fully estimated. The library connected with the reading-room has 900 volumes, and an effort is being made to bring it up to 2,000, for which about $1,000 will be necessary.

Interesting addresses were then delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, and Major WHITTLE, of Chicago.

Swedenborg's Heaven—Lecture by Rev. Chauncey Giles.

Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES lectured last evening in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on "What SWEDENBORG says of Heaven." No one, he supposed, who heard him but entertained a hope of Heaven, but notwithstanding this the general ideas of mankind as to what and where Heaven was were very vague. He then proceeded to give a general outline of SWEDENBORG's views on the subject, who, he said, presented it in a two-fold light, relating to the nature of God and the nature of man. God's essential nature was that of infinite love. His ideas were those of the greatest good to the greatest number, and in falling short of this He fell short of infinite wisdom. His infinite wisdom, therefore, demands a state of infinite happiness. In man every fibre of body and faculty of mind was formed to promote happiness. So also is it in the material world, from rock to sun, everything contributes to bless and make happy the race of man. To have created these insatiable aspirations without any provision to gratify them, was to fall short of attributes of infinite wisdom and goodness. There is no escape, therefore, from the conclusion that God, man and nature point to endless happiness. The Kingdom of Heaven, saith the Lord, is within each of you, and there it is or nowhere else. The soul must be in a state of heavenly affection before it can enjoy heaven; to enter Heaven, then, we must be in a heavenly state. This state consists of a holy and pure love of God and man. There was no doubt that the soul possessed quality and organization, and must dwell in a real and substantial world. The soul is a substance, but in a more excellent form, and retains many faculties man had in the material world, but in a better state. Neither individuality, form or sex are lost; the old are rejuvenated, the form beautified, and the heart trained to the highest capacity for holy love. They there dwell in houses, are clothed and supplied with food, all adapted to the wants and desires of the spiritual existence, and all of which the Lord shall give them gratis. That which on earth was the fruit of toil, will there be obtained for the mere desire therefor. At the conclusion of his lecture, in reply to a question by a member of the audience, the lecturer stated that Swedenborgians did not locate Heaven in any particular planet, but where the pure-minded or were associated—whether on this earth or elsewhere—there was Heaven. In the spiritual world the pure-minded would associate with those whose tastes and feelings would be congenial to them, and thus would there be formed societies with their preachers and teachers, exhibiting all the variety of association existing in this world.

Dedication of the Bedford-Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

The long and anxiously looked-for day of dedication of the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, Williamsburg, having arrived, large congregations attested the deep interest that is felt in behalf of a church enterprise, which at the same time that it has done its promoters ample credit, reflects upon the community surrounding it a compliment which all duly appreciate. The presence of Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of the Collegiate Reformed Church in New-York, and Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University, on the occasion gave the ceremonies the double impress of the approval of the Dutch dynasty in church government, and the scholarship of the metropolis; while the grand Union service of the afternoon, where (Dutch) Reformed, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian assembled together almost left one in doubt as to the exact denominational status of the Church at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street. The performances of the choir, in conjunction with the organ, were rich and consistent, every utterance and tone of voice and instrument blended in sweetest harmony, as if all the elements under the same roof had conspired to be of one accord in the solemn act of worshipping God without reference (for a brief season at least) to the dividing lines of sectarian bias and prejudice. Close communionists gladly joined hands with those who invite "the people of God generally" to unite with them, and there was no murmuring.

Rev. Dr. PORTER preached the morning discourse from the text: "What mean ye by this service?" Exodus xii., 26. After a brief introduction the preacher elucidated the answer to the question of the text under a succession of heads, each presenting a different aspect of the relations of that Church to God, to duty, to kindred Churches and the community in the midst of which it is to labor henceforward.

Rev. Dr. CRAIGHEAD, editor of the *Evangelist*, read the morning lesson, and Rev. Dr. FERRIS offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT and Chancellor FERRIS delivered short congratulatory addresses to the people on the completion of their stately edifice.

The exercises were closed by Rev. Dr. MARCELLUS, who pronounced the benediction.

In the afternoon the union meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. BACON, of Yale College, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, Rev. Dr. WELLS and several members of the North Classis of Long Island.

The evening sermon was preached by Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of the New-England Church, taking the text, Luke xii, 47: "That servant which knew his lord's will and did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." He enunciated as the doctrine of his sermon, "The gradation of guilt in unbelief." Indiscriminate punishment of the wicked, he said, is no doctrine of God, but an exaggeration of men. But the doctrine of gradation in punishment is of no comfort to those who calculate upon it in mitigation of their own fate, since it is upon those who know enough to calculate these probabilities, that God's judgment will fall the sorest. The gospel is a savor of life to life, or of death to death.

Rev. W. L. Loomis on "The Divine Problem for Men of Science."

Rev. W. M. LOOMIS delivered a discourse last evening at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-street. He selected his text from Matthew, xv., 26, "For what is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." He said that this text was an admirable one to submit to men of science. The straightforwardness and truth of the question was of such a character that no learned man given to argumentative pursuits or possessed of an argumentative mind could possibly ignore the truth and justice and real importance of the text. Some men of science possessed with great learning cultivated views on theological subjects of such a sordid and atheistical character as to excite wonder and regret, but it was pleasing to know that there were a few exceptions. He believed that all men were blessed with some endowments like NEWTON, DAVY, WATT, STEPHENSON and others, but they only lacked the field and the opportunity to cultivate those latent gifts. Man had a soul, and that was his divine attribute. The influence of this fact impressed itself upon every human heart. They perhaps would not have known that they had a soul had it not been made known to them by revelation. The general view of some men of science and learning was that man had no soul, and they were content to endeavor to substantiate this in face of Divine revelation and common sense. There never was a greater or more terrible truth enunciated. No man could say that he had no soul when he examined himself, and regards the subject in a proper light. God exhorted us, in another chapter, not to fear those who kill the body and after that are powerless, but rather to fear them who had power to kill both soul and body. After all these clear and distinct utterances of the existence of the soul what views could weak and puny man hold in opposition to God. The glorious fact, on the one hand, and the opinion of some men, on the other, only demonstrated the dignity of the one and the degradation of the other, and he would commend the question to their consideration.

Dedication of St. Vincent De Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Williamsburg.

The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Williamsburg, was dedicated yesterday in presence of an overflowing congregation. The celebrant on the occasion was Rev. Father MALONE, of St. Peter's and St. Paul's parish, and the Master of Ceremonies was Rev. Dr. FREEL, of St. Charles Boromeo's. Among the clergy present were: Revs. Father MCDONALD, of St. Mary's; Father KEEGAN, of the Church of the Assumption; Father TURNER, of St. James', and others. The dedication sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN. The congratulatory address was delivered by Rev. D. O'MULLANE, pastor, and High Mass was performed by Rev. Father MALONE. The church is built of brick, trimmed with Ohio blue stone. Is is 160 feet long, 70 feet wide and 60 feet high (to the ceiling); the spire is 200 feet high. There are seats to accommodate 1,800 persons, and the entire cost of the edifice was $85,000. Rev. Dr. MCGLYN, of St. Stephen's church, New York, preached in the evening to a large congregation, his subject being the Life of St. Vincent de Paul.

Thirty-first Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Association.

The Thirty-first anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Association of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church was celebrated yesterday evening. The church was decorated with flowers and banners, and full of people. The order of exercises comprised singing by the children and choir, Scripture reading, prayer, the reports of the Corresponding Secretary, JAS. P. HEWETT, and the Treasurer, CHARLES E. HERRING, and addresses by Rev. JAS M. LUDLOW and Rev. WM. AIKMAN, D. D.

Sunday School Meeting at the Mariners Temple.

An interesting meeting of the children of this school, together with their parents and friends, took place yesterday. HORACE GREELEY addressed the assemblage on the subject of Sunday Schools, dwelling mainly on the influence which they exert on the social and financial condition of the country. He said that out of every 1,000 paupers not 100 had been educated in the Sunday School. After the sermon a sailor was baptized. This church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. HODGE, the school is superintended by H. G. LEASK, Esq.

Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, preached at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in Fifth-Avenue yesterday morning, and in the afternoon a sermon was delivered by Bishop ROBERTSON, of Missouri.

N. Y. RENDERING COMPANY.

Official Inspection by the Board of Health—Condition of the Works.

For the past twelve months or more the nuisance caused by the noxious and foul exhalations emitted from the works of the New-York Rendering and other companies have occupied the attention of the Board of Health, with but little success in the way of improvement, as every action taken by the Board in the matter seemed to meet obstacles which effectually precluded any hope of an abatement of the nuisance. Complaints were continually received by the Board, and no action taken, until the Press took up the subject, when the Board instituted an inquiry into the operations and works of the New-York Rendering Company. The subject was discussed week after week until some three weeks ago, when the Board resolved that all permits enjoyed by rendering and fat-boiling establishments should cease on the 14th of October, with the exception of the New-York Rendering Company, to whom, the week before, the Board had granted a special permit, but the condition under which the permit was granted was not arranged, and it was decided to visit the establishment to inquire into the condition of the works and the improvements needed. Saturday, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Dr. E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent, accompanied by Mr. E. G. WORTHEN, Engineer of the Board, visited the works. Inspections of this character must always be open to suspicion, as the utmost exertions are used to remove as many eyesores and objections as possible which may attract the attention of visitors, but though it may reasonably be expected the Rendering Company endeavored to show their works to the best advantage, yet the odor and stench emitted from the works was so great as to elicit a remark from one of the party that there was no doubt but what the place smelt bad, and that some improvement was certainly needed. As the party reached Ninth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, the smell was immediately detected, and on going two more blocks the stench was so great as to excite wonder that every house is not vacated.

THE WORKS.

The New-York Rendering Company have their establishment at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. All the operations are conducted in the open air on barges. There are two barges in use, one for the reception and rendering of offal, and the other for the slaughter and rendering of horses, diseased cattle and sheep. The first barge inspected by the Board was that for the reception of offal. Here we found six kettles, which are steam tight when in full operation—at least they are claimed to be steam tight by the company—but large quantities of noxious gases were emitted from the tops of the kettles. A pipe attached to each kettle is constructed in coils and carries all gases emitted from the kettles into a furnace, in order to purify the gases which are thence discharged through funnels into the air. It is claimed by the Board, and there is no doubt of the fact, that the noxious exhalations pervading the atmosphere proceed from the noxious steam and gases emitted from these kettles through the defective means adopted to purify the steam. Two barges were also moored alongside the pier, filled with scrap. The stench pervading these vessels defies description, and the Board beat a hasty retreat from this vicinity and proceeded to the receiving barge. Here were found seven or eight kettles, each capable of boiling twenty animals when cut up. The operations on this barge are conducted with less care than on the offal barge. Immense volumes of foul gases were emitted from the kettles, and the smell was so great and so offensive that the Board made but a short stay here.

ACTION OF THE BOARD.

The opinions of the Sanitary Committee and the suggestions of Mr. WORTHEN, the Engineer, will probably be embodied in the shape of a report, and will doubtless be presented to the Board at their next meeting. That the nuisance is in the highest degree detrimental to health there can be no question, and the health of the City demands that the cause of offence should at once be removed. The Company promise that if allowed to remain there they will this Winter erect a circular building, perfectly airtight, with improved machinery, to eliminate the noxious gases, and a high tower to carry off into the upper air such smells as remain. It also promises to manufacture the scrap into fertilizers in its air-proof building, instead of removing it as now in its foul-smelling state.

They have promised on many former occasions to endeavor to abate the nuisance, but have totally neglected to do what they promised. If they would keep their word, no doubt the Board would be perfectly justified in allowing them to remain, but the question is, will they accomplish all they promise?

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Contest for Judge of the Supreme Court.

There has been no caucus nomination by Tammany Hall for the Supreme Court, and no nomination of Judge BRADY in place of Judge CLERKE has been made, as the Convention will not meet until the 19th. The Convention that nominated Judge BRADY, a correspondent writes, was composed of a set of Barnard and Cardozo Erie roughs, who are anxious to produce a wrong impression and to work upon future movements by calling themselves a caucus and proclaiming Judge BRADY the Tammany candidate. The Bar have already nominated Judge CLERKE to the Democratic Union and other organizations. Judge CLERKE in the following letter announces that he will positively be a candidate:

NO. 131 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET,
Oct. 16, 1869.

Robt. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman Democratic Union General Committee:

DEAR SIR: You are fully authorized to announce that I will positively be a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court. In the month of May last, in reply to a letter from a large number of well-known and highly-esteemed members of the Bar, requesting me to be a candidate for reëlection to that office, I stated that I would be. Since that time I have received other and more formal nominations, and I have stated to all who have consulted me upon the subject that I would be a candidate. The matter has, therefore, passed beyond my control, and I would not, if it were desirable, retire from the canvass without the concurrence of the various parties to whom I have referred. I have been influenced in becoming a candidate in this independent manner by the conviction, formed from my own observations while holding my present office, that it is indispensable to the proper administration of justice that the Judge should owe his office to the people, and not to a few individuals. An officer who realizes that he has been placed in his position by the confidence of his fellow-citizens will naturally seek, even if he is not under the control of more exalted motives to; preserve their good opinion by a faithful and impartial performance of his duties; but one who knows that he holds his place as the gift of a few, especially if they are persons wielding great political power, will necessarily feel dependent upon them, and will almost inevitably become the mere instrument of their will. For the many and great favors that I have received from the people of this City I am deeply grateful. The measure of their favor was filled by my unanimous reëlection eight years ago to the office that I now hold. If I know myself, I have faithfully endeavored to requite that generous manifestation of their confidence by a single-minded performance of my duties. If they desire to continue me in the office, I shall endeavor to serve them with the same fidelity. If it be their pleasure that I shall retire, I shall accept the result with equal cheerfulness. I have no desire merely to hold office, and I will not consent to hold it except as the undoubted choice of the people. My reëlection, if I shall be reëlected, must clearly demonstrate that it is wiser for a Judge to be honest and independent, and that the confidence of the people is the surest reliance in which he can place his trust. It has been suggested that I should retire, because if I were elected and the judiciary amendments to the Constitution were adopted, I should reach the age of seventy years before my term of office would expire. If such were to be the rule, no Judge over fifty-six years of age would hereafter be chosen, because he could not serve out a term of fourteen years, and many of the ablest and best Judges now in office would have to leave the Bench. But the section of the proposed Constitution which declares that no Judge shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next, after he shall be seventy years of age, evidently applies to Judges to be elected under that Constitution, if it be adopted, and not to Judges elected under the existing one. Section 6 of article 7 expressly provides that the Judges in office, when the proposed Constitution shall go into effect, shall be continued during their respective terms for which they have been elected under the existing Constitution.

Your obedient servant,
T. W. CLERKE.

Republican Nominations at Harlem.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, connected with the new Central Committee, held a full meeting on Saturday evening, at Washington Hall, Harlem, and after approving of the action of the Central Committee in resolving itself into a nominating Convention, nominated informally, subject to future conference, Mr. ALEXANDER THAIN for the Assembly. Delegates were then appointed to a Senatorial Convention, and a strong expression was made in favor of the choice of CHARLES CRARY, Esq., for Senator. It was then resolved unanimously, after a number of citizens had spoken on the subject, that it would be eminently wise and just for the Republicans of this City to present the name of Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, for reëlection in this district.

Escape of a Burglar.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer ADDIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, noticed a man carrying a basket, and considering his appearance suspicious, followed him for a short distance, and on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Ninth-avenue attempted to arrest him, but after a struggle the man escaped, leaving the basket behind him. When this was taken to the Station House it was found to contain several articles of apparel and a burglar's jimmy. The clothing is supposed to have been stolen, and is detained for the owner.

Captain Hall's Lecture To-Night.

The lecture by Captain C. F. HALL tonight, at Steinway Hall, on "Arctic Explorations," promises to be very interesting and instructive. The Esquimaux family, in Arctic costume, will appear at the close of the lecture, and numerous relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's hapless expedition will be exhibited, but Captain HALL's graphic story of thrilling personal adventure will be the chief attraction.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Delta Sigma Society, composed of members of the New-York Free College Alumni, celebrated its decennial anniversary by a choice dinner at the Glenham Hotel, Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, Saturday evening. Mr. ADOLPH SANGER presided.

ANNA TAYLOR was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of stealing $41 from JOHN MCGUIRE, of No. 250 Avenue B, while they were together in a house in Bayard-street.

The Avenue C line of horse cars goes into operation to-day. It will be one of the most convenient of the cross-town routes.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 16—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82¼; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 76¾. Erie Railway Shares, 23; Illinois Central, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¼; Middling Orleans, 12½d. Sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 4d. ₽ cental for California White; 9s. 7d. for Winter, and 9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. 3d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal.

[illegible] Beef, 82s. ₽ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime [illegible]. Lard, 72s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Cheese, 68s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 65s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 3d. ₽ cwt. for common, and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 10½d. ₽ gallon for spirits, and 1s. [illegible] for refined. Tallow, 47s. ₽ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ₽ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ₽ ton.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₽ ton. Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₽ cwt. Sperm Oil, £93 ₽ ton. Whale Oil, £39 ₽ ton. Linseed Oil, £29 12s. ₽ ton. Resin, 5d. @6s. ₽ cwt. for common, and 16s. 6d. for fine. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Sugar, 39s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 30c.

LONDON, Oct. 16—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money and 93⅜@93½ for the account. American Securities closed easier: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82¼; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 76¾. Erie Railway Shares flat at 21¾; Illinois Central, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 23s. 9d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ₽ cwt. Cheese, 67s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 11d. ₽ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 8½d. for Refined. Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

HAVRE, Oct. 16—2 P. M.—Cotton opens flat both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147f.; Low Middling, afloat, 136f.

PARIS, Oct. 16—3 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 71f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16—4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds are active and firm at 88@88⅛.

ANTWERP, Oct. 16.—Petroleum firm at 59¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Oct. 16.—COTTON—The market closed heavy for both on the spot and afloat. Afloat, 136½f. ₽ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 17.—United States Bonds firm. Five-twenties, 88½@88⅛ for the old issues.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending Oct. 16. SUGAR firm; Nos. 10 to 12, 8¾@9¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 20' 10@11¾ reals ₽ arroba; exported during the past week, 13,000 boxes and 200 hhds. to foreign ports, and 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 165,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds. Molasses SUGAR firm at 7¾@8 reals; Muscovadoes—Inferior to common Refining firm at 7¾ reals; fair to good Refining active at 8@8½ reals; Grocery grades active at 8¾@9¾ reals. MOLASSES—Clayed, 5 reals; Muscovado or common easier at 7 reals. LARD firm at 21¼c.@23c. FLOUR firm at $10@$11 25. BACON buoyant at 21c. PETROLEUM dull at 4 reals in barrels, and 5 reals in tins. HAMS quiet; Common Salted, 23c.; Sugar Cured, 25c. LUMBER steady; Yellow Pine, $26 ₽ thousand; White Pine, $23 ₽ thousand. SHOOKS—Box firm at 8¼ reals; Hogshead steady at 16 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS—The market is supplied; quoted at $2 50. HOOPS—14 feet long, shaved, quiet at $55 ₽ thousand; 12 feet long, shaved, $45 ₽ thousand. EXCHANGE—On London, 17¾ ₽ cent. premium; on Paris, 4½ ₽ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 6@6¾ ₽ cent. premium; short sight, 7¼ ₽ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 20 ₽ cent. discount; short sight, 17½ ₽ cent. discount. FREIGHTS—Per box of Sugar to Northern ports, $2; ₽ hhd. of sugar, $8; ₽ hhd. of Molasses, $4 75. Shipping in the harbor—28 ships and barks, 34 brigs, 11 schooners. Spanish GOLD, 3 ₽ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—EXCHANGE, par to 1-10, ₽ cent. premium, selling, and 1-10 ₽ cent. discount, buying. FLOUR firm at $4 25@$6 for Spring Extras. WHEAT buoyant; sales of No. 1 at $1 08; No. 2 at $1 03@$1 04¼. CORN quiet; sales of No. 2 at 67¼c.@68c.; Rejected at 66c.@66¼c. OATS advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales of No. 2 40c.@40¼c. RYE firmer; sales of No. 1 at 80c.@80¼c.; No. 2 at 76c.@78c.; Rejected at 69c.@71c. BARLEY advancing; sales at $1 21. HIGHWINES steady and more active at $1 12. Mess PORK a shade firmer at $31@$31 50. LARD steady and quiet at 17c.@17¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Rough Sides, 17c.; Sweet-pickled Hams, 17c. CATTLE dull at $3 75@$5 25 for Common Cows and Light Steers. Live HOGS steady and firm at $8 25 for Stockers; $9@$9 75 for Fair to Choice, and $10 25 for Extra. FREIGHTS quiet and a shade higher. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 24c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $4 90@$5 15; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 60; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Fancy Brands, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@93c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 03@$1 06; No. 1 do., $1 10@$1 15; Choice, $1 30; No. 2 White, $1 07@$1 10; No. 1 do., $1 20. CORN heavy at 80c.@82c. for Mixed, 85c. for Choice Yellow, 88c.@95c. for Good to Choice White. OATS declining; sales at 43½c.@44c. in bulk, and 47c.@51c. in sacks. BARLEY steady for best grades; others are heavy; Iowa Spring, 55c.@75c.; good to fancy Minnesota, $1 30@$1 60; Choice Fall, $1 80. RYE heavy at 88c.@82c. for prime. WHISKY steady at $1 15. PORK dull at $31 25. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19c. BACON firm at 17½c. for Shoulders, 20¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 20½c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet; Choice in half barrels and kegs, 19c.@19½c. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$3 50. Live HOGS firm at $8@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 10,800 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—118,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—23c.@24c. on Wheat, 20c. on Corn, 12c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR—Local demand only. WHEAT better; sales 13,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $1 14; 16,000 bushels do., at $1 15; 7,800 bushels No. 3 do., at $1 03@$1 12. CORN steady; small lots selling at 77c.@80c., as to quality and location of elevator. OATS in fair demand; sales 60,000 bushels at 46c. RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian samples, at $1 18 in store; 1 car Choice Canadian, at $1 25 delivered to cars. HIGHWINES nominal, $1 15@$1 16. MESS PORK dull at $32. LARD dull at 18c. The CATTLE market closes firm for good stock; yards well cleared. SHEEP—Receipts of the week, 18,400 head; market firm and active at yesterday's quotations. HOGS—Receipts 18,500 head; market dull and heavy at former figures.

OSWEGO, Oct. 16—evening.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull but market better; sales, 1,500 bushels Red Ohio at $1 30. CORN firm; sales, 4,200 bushels No. 2 at 83c.@84c. BARLEY steady; sales, 28,000 bushels Upper Lake Canada at $1 25, and 7,500 bushels Prime Bay Quinte at $1 34. RYE inactive. PEAS dull; sales, 900 bushels Canadian at $1 20. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32@$33 ₽ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 20c.; Barley, 16¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $6 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c.; to New-York 70c.; to Albany 62c. Lake IMPORTS—44,000 bushels Wheat, 64,800 bushels Barley, 6,800 bushels Rye, 900 bushels Peas, 998,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—17,500 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Barley, 370,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling, 26c. FLOUR firm and very active; sales heavy; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$7 25. WHEAT steady; Prime to Choice Red, $1 45@$1 50; Good, $1 35@$1 40. CORN firm; White, $1 10@$1 17; Western and Yellow, $1 03@$1 08. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. RYE, $1 10@$1 12. Mess PORK quiet at $33. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 20¼c.; Clear Rib, 21c.; Shoulders, 17¼c.@17½c.; HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 18½c.@19c. WHISKY, good feeling, $1 20@$1 21.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—COTTON in light demand; Middling Upland, 26c.@26¼c.; Middling Gulf, 27c. FLOUR very dull; Extras, $6@$6 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Ohio do., $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT active; sales 26,000 bushels Western Red at $1 40; Pennsylvania do., $1 43. RYE advanced; sales 1,500 bushels Pennsylvania, $1 10. CORN active; sales 40,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1@$1 05½; Yellow, $1 10. OATS dull at 57c.@58c. COFFEE—More doing; Rio, 12¼c.@17c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS inactive. Mess PORK, $32 25@$33. LARD, 18¼c. PETROLEUM closed less active at 22c. for Crude; 32½c. on the spot, and 33c., all October, for Refined. WHISKY held at 26c.@27c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 25c. TOBACCO dull and no sales. WHISKY in moderate demand at $1 15. FLOUR steady at $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT in good demand at $1 10@$1 15. CORN steady at 90c. OATS dull; sales of No. 1 at 51c.@52c.; No. 2 at 48c.; White at 54c.@55c. RYE steady at 90c. BARLEY, $1 60. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $31. LARD dull at 17¼c.@17½c. Bulk MEATS nominal; none are offering. BACON dull; Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 20c. EXCHANGE dull.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—FLOUR quiet; Choice Iowa and Minnesota, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT heavy at $1 08 for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. OATS firm at 40c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 70c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 78c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS steady at 6½c. to Buffalo, and 12½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—COTTON firm and demand fair; Middling, 25c.; sales 3,500 bales; receipts 4,753 bales; exports—To Havre, 2,178 bales; coastwise, 1,235 bales. FLOUR, 5c. lower. CORN lower; White, $1 05. OATS, 58c. HAY lower, $29. Mess PORK dull at $33 50. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 65c.@68c.; others unchanged. GOLD, 129¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 140½; Exchange on New-York, ⅛ ₽ cent. discount.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—WHEAT dull and lower; sales 2 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 50. RYE unchanged. CORN dull at unchanged prices. OATS in good demand at 62c.@63c.; sales 5 cars State, in bags, at 63c. In BARLEY there is more doing at better prices; sales 8,000 bushels Two-rowed, to arrive, on private terms; 1,000 bushels do. No. 1 at $1 30, and 1 car No. 3 do. at $1 21.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 75. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 10; White, $1 15. CORN, in bulk, 90c. OATS quiet at 50c. RYE quiet at 90c. TOBACCO quiet; sales 63 hhds. at $7 70@$11 75. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $31 75. WHISKY steady at $1 15.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—COTTON firm but unchanged; receipts, 1,110 bales; exports, 943 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN—White, $1 08; Yellow, $1. OATS, 60c. PORK, $33 50. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 17¼c.; Sides, 21¼c.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—FLOUR active at $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT heavy; Extra White, $1 22; No. 1 do., $1 15; Regular, $1 07@$1 08; Amber, $1 12. OATS, 45c. BARLEY heavy; No. 1 at $2 ₽ 100 lbs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE weak at 40½c.@41c. RESIN steady at $1 70@$1 75 for No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 75. COTTON steady at 24½c. for Low Middling.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 16.—COTTON in good demand; closed firm; sales 1,000 bales Middling at 24c.; receipts 1,423 bales; exports 525 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—COTTON market active and firmer; sales 632 bales; receipts 640 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Receipts 2,772 bales; exports 2,047 bales; sales 500 bales Middling at 25¼c., with active demand.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—COTTON in good demand and firm; sales 500 bales Middling at 25c.@25¼c.; receipts 1,556 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,613 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—FLOUR, $4 25@$5 50. WHEAT—Free sales of choice Shipping at $1 50. LEGAL TENDERS, 76¾.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—WHEAT, No. 1 Red, $1 18. CORN, No. 2, 80c. OATS, 47c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State 6s, third issue, 109; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 47⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛. Gold, 130.

[Advertisement.]
BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. 6 Mercer-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Java	Oct. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Oct. 9	Brest	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Silesia	Oct. 19	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Oct. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Tripoli	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Oct. 23	New-York	London.
City of Antwerp	Oct. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Oct. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND RIO.

Columbia	Oct. 21	New-York	Havana.
Merrimack	Oct. 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c, by the *Etna*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets.. 4 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 48 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate.. 8 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Georgia, Cutter, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. to Henry R. Morgan & Co. 14th, off Cape Lookout, saw steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston; 15th, 50 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, struck a heavy squall from N. N. W.; carried away jib and split foresail; wind changing to N. W., continued blowing strong gale for 24 hours.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Oct. 7 via Queenstown 8, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Flag, Leonard, Charleston Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Has had head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Oct. 9, at 5 P. M., and Southwest Pass 10th, 2:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool Sept. 6, with mdse. and 263 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. All well. Sept. 11, off Old Head of Kinsale, in a hurricane from N. N. W., lost fore and main topsails and reefed foresail; was ten ds. in St. George's Channel with heavy westerly gales. Has had a succession of heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Oct. 13, lat. 40 34, lon. 69, passed ship Kate Troop, (Br.,) from New-York for Dublin.

Ship Reichstag, (N. G.,) Calmbleg, Hamburg, 41 ds., with mdse. and 133 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.; had strong westerly winds during first part of passage; Oct. 9, lat. 41, lon. 63, saw a large American ship with a small vessel in tow, apparently a schooner, with only the foremast standing.

Bark Hector, (of St. John, N. B.,) Nelson, Middlesboro, England, July 5, via Stromness, Sept. 19, with railroad iron to J. W. Elwell & Co. July 13, lat. 59, lon. 7 W., sprung a leak during a heavy westerly gale and was obliged to put back to Stromness. Had moderate weather since leaving Stromness. Sept. 28, lat. 43 13, lon. 41 47, spoke brig Golden Rule, 39 ds. from Gloucester for Richmond; Sept. 30, lat. 42 45, lon. 45 20, spoke bark Euphemes, (N. G.,) from Bremen for Baltimore; Oct. 10, off George's Shoals, passed a large ship steering W. towing a brigantine with the foremast gone.

Bark Brothers, (of Harwich, Mass.,) Weekes, Baltimore, 5 ds., with coal to W. Middleton; vessel to master.

Bark Wild Gazelle, Nickerson, of and from Boston, Oct. 12, in ballast to Burr & Brown.

Brig Mary Curley, Bailey, Sheet Harbor, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Sunset—Wind, N. N. W., clear.

Brig Givan, (of Halifax,) Mayo, Montego Bay, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light winds and fine weather the greater part of passage. Left in port brig Persia, ldg. for New-York.

Brig Sancho, Worth, Cow Bay, 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Emeline, Chase, Cow Bay, 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbadoes,) Sawyer, Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to E. T. Smith & Co. Had easterly winds the greater part of passage. Left bark Antelope, for New-York in 3 ds., and brig Aylesford, for New-York in 6 ds.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Cole, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Ann L. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington 11 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Hesperus, Raynor, Cape Bath, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Norfolk 3 ds., with shingles to J. Bento & Sons.

Schr. Jacob Raynor, Holt, Cape Bath, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Essex, Wallace, Millbridge, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Robbins, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Gilon, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Stillman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Dresden, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Storm, Warwick, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bella Peck, Hull, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Hickey, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Catharine, Means, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary F. Rockwell, Rockwell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. C. Crammer, Crammer, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Murray, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Black Rock, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alfred Chase, Elliott, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Taylor, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Shay, Fisher, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Kossuth, Smith, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Van Cleaf, Georgetown.

Schr. Marian Gage, Sheppard, Georgetown.

Schr. S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Georgetown.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Asa Munson, Dayton, Virginia.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Josephine, Wright, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Bremmer, Virginia.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Tribble, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Roanoke, Dennis, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Florence, Brockaway, Saybrook.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Powell, Taunton.

Schr. E. A. Cheesebro, Roberts, Westerly, L. I.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton.

Schr. Watchful, Carr, Providence.

Schr. Osseo, Welsh, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida May, Gage, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave, Hubbell, Stamford.

Schr. V. E. Nash, Nash, New-Haven.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Eliza J. Rayner, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. General Grant, Hunter, New-Haven.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, Providence.

Schr. N. W. Cummings, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Branch, O'Brian, Northport.

Schr. Gust, White, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—Arr. schr. A. Haly, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. A. P. Cranmer and L. P. Pharo, for Georgetown, S. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 16.—Arr. schr. Darius, Eddy, New-York, for Bangor.

Sld. brigs Circassian and Chimborazo; schrs. Alpha and J. M. Taylor.

Wind N. W., and rainy.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue..................$2,000,000
Capital Stock.................. 3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
Musical Boxes, Fans
Opera Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
Paris and Vienna Novelties.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

The above Goods comprise one of the largest varieties to be found in the city, and are offered at Low Prices.

☞ Sign of Gold Telegraph.

STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS AT CLOSE PRICES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
offer a large assortment of
SOLID TABLE SILVER,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,
TEA SETS AND FANCY ARTICLES,
NEW STYLES, OF
THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ABBATT & MOORE,
CLOTHING FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
PRICES LOW.
NO. 507 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av

Bramhall, Deane & Co.
IMPROVED FRENCH RANGES.
CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.
BASE-BURNING RADIATORS.
BASE-BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
NOS. 247 AND 249 WATER-ST.

PRICES REDUCED.
FURNITURE.
Kingman & Murphy,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST.,
Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.